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ENGLISH RECORD

OF THE

WHALEY FAMILY

AND ITS

Branches in America

BY

REV. SAMUEL WHALEY

ITHACA, N. Y.
ANDRUS & CHURCH
1901

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Rev. Samuel Whaley

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PREFACE.

What is the origin of the name Whaley? This question early engaged my attention. It was suggested partly because unknown to me in early days outside of immediate relatives.

There were Jones and Smiths in the neighborhood who claimed no relationship to each other—but no one by the name of Whaley had been heard of, whose pedigree was not in direct connection with our own.

This curiosity led to the habit of taking notes of facts, and securing old traditions, and letters bearing on the history of the family. This grew into a broader record from the pages of history. Thus investigation has revealed many writings and monuments of the family, running back nearly nine hundred years.

The Whaleys are of the old Norman stock of England. The man from whom all the family is traced was of Norman extraction—this family, in time became numerous, and held a prominent influence in the civil and military offices of England. Branches of the family emigrated to Ireland, and descendants of these branches came to America.

It is the purpose of this volume to present in order the facts about the Whaley family which an investigation covering many years, has discovered.

In this labor which has been one of love, the author has been assisted by various authorities to whom he

would acknowledge his indebtedness. Among them are, on Heraldry:

"General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales." Published in London, 1842. A new edition in 1878 by Sir John Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., Ulster king of arms. It contains the arms of ten thousand families; also, Peerage and Baronetage.

"History of Chivalry." By Charles Mills (1785–1825). In 2 vols., 8vo. 1825.

"The Pursuivant of Arms or Heraldry Founded upon Facts. By James Robinson Planche (1796–1880). Pub. in 1851.

"Display of Heraldry." By John Barkham (1572–1642). Edited and published by John Guillim (1565–1621) in 1610, and again in 1724.

"Observations on Heraldry." By Rev. T. Hamerton. London, 1851.

"Ordinary of Arms." By Glover.

"History of Notinghamshire." By Robert Thoroton, M.D. This gives accurate accounts of Richard Whaley's monument at Screveton in the chancel of church. (Name spelled with one "l").

"History and Antiquities of Leicester Co." By John Nichols (1745–1826). In 2 vols. See "Lordship of Norton."

"Complete Body of Heraldry." By Joseph Edmonson. Was long usefnl to those who sought to identify a name to which a coat of arms belongs. But Papworth's work was far better and has superseded Edmonson's.

"Genealogical and Heraldric History of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland." By John Burke, Esq. 4 vols. London, 1836. He spells Whaley with one "l".

"Norman Conquest." By Edward Augustus Freeman. 1823.

"History of Lancashire." Pub. 1824—2d editiou in 1836. Edited by Harland, 1868, and by Thomas Bains, 1868–9. See Churches and Monuments, by Edward Barnes (1774–1848). "The Country Palatine of Lancashire" is given as a title of his work in the American Cyclopedia.

"History of the Original Parish of Whalley in the Counties of Lancashire and York." By Thomas D. Whitaker, LL.D., F.S.A.

"Heraldry of Fish." By T. Moule.

"Knighthood and Chivalry." By Francis M. D. Drummond of Brighton.

Sir Nicholas Harris Nicholas (1799–1848). "Synopsis of the Peerage of England." Published 1825.

"History of the Order of Knighthood and British Empire." 4 vols.

"Harleian Collection of Coats of Arms in Reign of Henry III." (1216–1272). Most reliable. By Sir H. Nichols.

Burke. "History of Commoners." 4 vols. London, 1836. Spells Wyamarus Whaley with one "l", and says he received the Lordship of Whaley in Lancaster Co., where was the monastery in this county called Whaley.

Rev. Joseph Freeman, author of "History of Cape Cod," (1860), and of the "Genealogy of the Freeman Family." N. Y. Hist. So., (1875).

J. N. A. Thierry (1795–1856). "Hist. of the Conquest of England by the Normans," 1825. 3 vols., 8 vo. Trans.

"Forti Oxonenses." Oliver Cromwell, page 90.

"Encyclopedia of Heraldry." By John Burke, Esq. Published London, 1844.

"The Three Judges." By Israel P. Warren, with an Introduction by Rev. Leonard Bacon. 2d publication by Thomas Y. Crowell, 1873.

Rev. Mark Nobles of Banning, Kent Co., "History of Cromwell Family, or House of Cromwell." Vol 2.

Thomas Hutchinson. "History of Colony of Massachusetts Bay from 1628–1750. 2 vols.

Memoranda respecting Edward Whaley and William Goff. By Franklin B. Dexter in the New Haven Hist. Soc. papers. Vol. 2, p. 117. On the same subject see J. B. Felt in the same papers. Vol. 5, p. 27. 1888.

"Thomas Sedgwick Whaley's Journal and Correspondence, with Memoirs."—British Atheneum.

"Henings Statutes at Large," vol 2, p. 370, for Whaley of Bacon's Rebellion.

"History of Three of the Judges of Charles I." By Ezra Stiles, D.D., (1727–1795). Published in 1795.

M. Guizot (1787–1874), "English Revolution and Protectorate of Cromwell."

John Langdon Sanford, "Studies Illustrative of the Great Rebellion."

Thomas Cromwell. The best history of him is in Froude's "History of England," from the fall of Wolsey (1529) to death of Elizabeth. Wolsey b. 1471, d. 1530.

Whalley Abbey first founded at Stanton in Cheshire in 1178, and removed in 1296 to ——— ? It belongs to Cistercian Order, see Baines History.

"History of Somerset Co. Norton Hall-Whaley.

"Throsby on History of Lancaster.", 1790. Also Curtis. 1831.

"Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell." By Thomas Carlyle. Published, 1845.

"Life of Oliver Cromwell." By O. W. Wight. Published, 1889.

"Genealogical Guide to Printed Pedigrees of the United Kingdom, with references to Family History, Peerage," etc. By George W. Marshall, LL.D.

Abrams "History of Blackburn."

"County Families of the United Kingdom." By Edward Walford, M.D. Published in 1880. 3d ed. in 1885.

"Goff's Journal."

Sir J. Bernard Burke's "Heraldric Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage." Published in London, 1892.

"New England Chronology." By Rev. Thomas Prince.

"William F. Littledale of Whaley Abbey, Wicklow Co., Ireland." Date of his letter, Feb. 7, 1878. See "Notes and Queries"—Pennsylvania Magazine of History.

Robert P. Robins—"Notes and Queries." As above.

"Rev. Edward D. Nellis's Letter." Vol. I, p. 359. As above.

"History of New London." By Thomas W. Calkins.

"Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island." By John Osborn Austin. 1887.

"Rhode Island Historical Society Collection."

"Pennsylvania Magazine of History."

"Magazine of New England History." 3 vols.

"Emigrants to America, 1600–1700." By John C. Hatlen. 1874.

THE WHALEY FAMILY.

DESCENT FROM A STANDARD BEARER OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

This family name runs through more than eight hundred years of English history. In every section of England proper the name appears more or less prominent. In the counties of Lancaster, York, Leicester and Nottingham, large estates were held by persons of this name. They were more or less prominent in local and national governments. Rev. Mark Nobles, of Kent County, England, in his Lives of the English Regicides, published in 1798, says: "The Whaleys are a most ancient family."

In October of the year A.D. 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror, invaded the south of England. He was resisted by Harold, king of the Anglo-Saxons. A decisive battle was fought near Hastings. The Normans, with an army of sixty thousand men, advanced to the attack with their cavalry and bowmen. The battle continued from 9 a. m. until sunset. The Anglo-Saxons maintained their position until their king, Harold, fell pierced by an arrow. William, Duke of Normandy, left one-fourth of his army on the field, and became the conqueror and king of England. "The subjugation of a nation by a nation," says Lord Macauley, "has seldom been more complete."

This victory introduced a new dynasty. It brought to a close the old Anglo-Saxon dynasty whose kings had ruled two hundred years. The new Norman dynasty held the reins of government one hundred years. New laws, new rulers, and new institutions were introduced. Under the new order the land soon enjoyed rest from war, and prosperity followed.

The Conqueror, as a grateful memorial of his victory, built, within two years, an Abbey on the battlefield, and called it "Abbey of Bataille."[1] It was endowed, and has been referred to by a recent English historian as the "Battle Abbey." (C. J. Elton, Cyc. Brit.) Landed estates and other rewards were bestowed for distinguished services. Among those thus honored was the standard bearer in the battle of Hastings, whose name was Wyamarus Whaley. He was also honored with the Lordship of Whaley in the wapen take of Blackburn in the county of Lancaster. From him all the families of this name claim descent. The family became numerous and extended over many counties.

There was at this period much neglect of family record. Heraldry had not then become a system. The genealogy of this family during the four or five generations from the conquest is not full. The lineage of each family has little more than the names of the eldest sons. Macauley, in his history of England, says, "During the century and a half following the conquest, there is no English history." But during the past

[1] Lands in Surrey were given to Battle Abbey.

century many volumes have been published on the antiquities of English history. A thorough research into the histories of the counties—their men, their monuments, their records, and their armory, has revealed much in relation to the position, influence and growth of this family. The responsible part given to the founder of it in the battle which was to decide the fate of two nations—and also the favor shown by the Duke of Normandy to the man of his choice—make it manifest that he was of pure Norman blood.

The history of this people who invaded and ruled England until they themselves became Englishmen, is one of great interest and instruction. Nearly every nation in Europe has been invaded and conquered by them. Their legions were invincible. They swept over the nations of Europe like a whirlwind, and then passed away. The following outline of their history is designed to give a just appreciation of their conquests, their governmental policy and their final amalgamation with the nations they conquered.

Normans.

The early name given to this people was Norsemen, or Scandanavians. It applies equally to the inhabitants of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. But later it was more especially applied to the people of Norway. They were a hardy people, distinguished for their physical strength and courage. The spirit of war and adventure was the ground-work of their historic character. They pushed their victories in every direction. Northmen

invaded Ireland and the Hebrides about the end of the eighth century, and held the Islands two hundred years. Norwegians colonized Iceland, A.D. 930. Their reign of three hundred years is distinguished as the golden period of Icelandic history. The ninth century is noted in history by the invasion of Northmen over Europe for conquest and plunder. After the death of Charlemagne (A.D. 814) they invaded Germany. Utrecht and Antwerp fell before their determined onslaught. Cologne, Bonn, and other cities were sacked. In Aix-la-Chapelle the cathedral church of Charlemagne was made a stable for their horses. The fear of them was such that this prayer was added to the Roman Catholic liturgy:

A furore Normanorum libera nos, Domine.

Hastings was one of the most famous and dreaded of the vikings, or sea rovers, as they were called. His audacity, strength and skill gave him notoriety and power, both on sea and land. In A.D. 845, he made an irruption into France at the mouth of the Loire, plundering every town on its banks as far as Tours. Turning southward he sacked Bordeaux, and carried his ravages into Spain, where he took Lisbon and burned Seville. He attacked Cordova, but was repulsed by the Moors. He then turned his fleet into the Mediterranean and made conquests in the islands of Majorca and Minorca. He also extended his incursions to the Island of Sicily and Naples. In A.D. 885, he returned to France and besieged Paris, compelling Charles II, the Fat, to make or accept humiliating terms of peace.

A tribe of Northmen under Rurick invaded Russia.

He subdued the two Slavic empires, whose respective capitals were Novgorod and Kiev. In about the year 865 Rurick and two brothers extended their conquests over all of Russia in Europe, and laid the foundation of the Russian Empire. The Slavic empire passed away, and the new empire received its name—Russia—from them. It is a Scandanavian word and means rovers, or sea-farers. It was the name given to the Scandanavian vikings who invaded Russia. Rurick died in A.D. 879. His young son Igor succeeded him, under the guardianship of Oleg. In A.D. 903, Igor married Olga, a woman of remarkable energy and courage. All these had Norse names. They ruled with energy and became a strong nation.

Oleg (879–912), whom history records as a "brave soldier, great conqueror, and wise ruler," took possession of the southern portion of Russia in Europe. He drove the Magyars, in about 887, who had occupied the country between the Don and the Dniester, across the Carpathian mountains into Hungary. He made an expedition by sea and land against Constantinople, then ruled by Leo, the Philosopher, (886–911). He is said to have come against it with two thousand vessels. The city, under the pressure of his army, was compelled to submit to his terms of peace.

Olga, on her husband's death, became queen regent, and ruled with wisdom and energy. She learned wisdom from the people she sought to subdue. She became a Christian near the close of her life. She visited Constantinople, a city to which she had dictated terms,

(914). She was instructed by the Patriarch in the Christian faith, and by him baptized (see Nestor, cir. 1056–1114) in the year 955, receiving the name of Helena at her baptism. Neander says (ch. Hist., vol. 3, p. 327): "At this period was laid the foundation of the Russian church." The first seeds of Christianity were sown about the time they were united in one monarchy under the foreign prince Rurick of the Norman race. The patriarch Photius (816–891), in the year 866, states that the people called Russians hitherto noted for barbarism and cruelty, had forsaken idolatry and received Christianity.

The conversion of the Princess Olga was followed by that of Vladimir, her uncle, in the year 950. This renowned conqueror had extended his dominions until his empire reached from the Black Sea to the Baltic. After his baptism he took measures to introduce Chrisianity among his people. He built churches, established schools and introduced a translation of the Bible for Christian instruction. He married the Greek princess, Anna. From this time the Normans were gradually merged into the Greek and Slavic races.

The second half of the ninth century was particularly noted for Scandanavian invasions. In Britain they were repulsed by Alfred the Great. After his death, in the year 900, they gradually regained possession and placed four of their Kings on the throne of England, the first of whom was Canute the Great.

During this period an indomitable leader of the "pirates," as the Northmen were called, invaded Gaul.

He was of Norwegian parentage and known as Rolf among the vikings, but in Latin as Rollo, and in French as Rou. He received from Charles the Simple, in the year 912, a large territory in Gaul, of which Rouen was the centre and head. It is noted for its sea coast and its great river, the Seine. It included the islands of Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney. It was, indeed, the seaboard of France. It became an independent government whose rulers were called dukes, who paid homage to the king of France. The inhabitants of this territory called Normandy, were made up of the mixed races of Normans, Celts, Latins and Teutons. These elements gradually blended and formed the modern Frenchman. A friendly alliance continued between the dukes of Normandy and the French rulers at Paris. At length, in the year 987, the Duchy of France was united with the western at Laon, under Hugh Capet. This proved the making of the nation, in which the Duchy of Normandy had no small share. Normandy became French.

Early after the settlement of the Normans in Gaul, they received the Christian religion of the French. Before the close of the tenth century scarcely any trace of their heathen faith existed. The new creed, the new speech and a new social system made them a part of the nation. They became a Christian and French speaking people. They were restless, enterprising and brave. A contemporary historian, Geoffrery, describes them as "a race marked by cunning—despising their own inheritance in hope of winning a greater. Eager for both

gain and dominion and given to imitation of all kinds. They were also a race skillful in flattery, given to the study of eloquence and wholly unbridled unless held firmly down to the yoke of justice; enduring toil and hunger when fortune laid it upon them, given to hunting, delighting in the pleasure of horses and all the weapons and garb of war." Love of imitation was a marked characteristic of the Normans. They had little original invention, but no people were ever more disposed to receive from other nations, or to take into their service and friendship, men of learning, skill and eminence. By this type of character we may account for the remarkable fact that a people who conquered so large a part of Europe have practically vanished from the face of the earth. If found as Normans anywhere, it is only in the islands attached to the old Duchy of Normandy. Normans as settlers in Gaul became French; as settlers in England they became English. They adopted the language and customs of the people whom they conquered, but at the same time modified and strengthened the usages and life of the nation into which they were merged. They were more than mere imitators. They developed and improved what they learned. They early adopted the French language and were among the first to improve and enrich it, and send abroad its literature. The greatest scholars of that day, such as Lanfranc and Anselm, taught in Normandy. Their schools were the most famous in Europe and embraced all the learning of the age. Pupils resorted to them from England, France, Germany, Flanders, and Italy.

The Normans adopted a style of architecture which grew under their hands into a marked and living form of art.

An able historian has said: "If the Norman was born a soldier he was also born a lawyer." Fondness for law, legal forms and legal processes, has ever been characteristic of that people. An elaborate technical system of administration grew up under Norman rulers. William the Conqueror's system of government—his confiscations and his grants—was each a logical deduction from one or two legal principles—arbitrary in their conception, but carried out to their results according to law. Even the Norman's lawlessness always took a legal shape.

Under the wise and vigorous rule of its great duke the duchy became one of the most flourishing parts of Gaul and even of Europe. The great Norman families had become wealthy and powerful. But under William's rule they are made to feel that they had a master. The feudal system was never better carried out than it was in Normandy under William the Conqueror. Law was enforced. The towns grew. The trades flourished. The settlement of foreigners was encouraged. He was neither the enemy nor the slave of ecclesiastical power. The prelates of Normandy were his subjects, holding their temporal estates of him, and not of a power beyond his dominions. He was a church reformer in the best sense. He chose the best men from all lands for the bishoprics and abbeys in his gift. Devout and strict in his own life, he encouraged any effort for the enforcement of dis-

cipline and the improvement of morals. Many Norman monasteries were founded by the liberality of his nobles. During his reign Normandy was regarded as an ecclesiastical paradise. It is conceded by all writers that "in no part of Europe was law, temporal and ecclesiastical, more strictly enforced."

When he took possession of the English throne he did it as a legal right. He would have received it peacefully but for the treachery of Harold who was a usurper. Harold resisted the Duke's claim, which he had previously acknowledged. After his death in the battle of Hastings the Duke of Normandy was received to the throne of England as William the Conqueror, In less than five years the whole land was reduced to order and peace under Norman rule.

In 1060—six years before William the Conqueror invaded England—Roger, a Norman chieftain, with an army of Northmen conquered Sicily. They soon extended Norman rule over the south of Italy. The Saracens had ruled in Sicily over two hundred years. The Mohammedan power was driven out. Norman rule was tolerant. They held possession nearly one hundred years; during which the Latin races increased and gradually became the rulers, and Normans as such disappeared.

The first discovery of America is supposed to have been made by this adventurous race. The narrative has not the force of accredited history. There is, however, sufficient reason to believe that such daring expeditions in an unknown sea were made by them at that time.

They were rovers as well as rulers both on land and on sea.

An outline of its history is here added as a further illustration of the remarkable character and work of the Northmen of Scandanavia.

Iceland was colonized in 874 by a Norwegian jarl who fled from justice. About the year 982 Eric the Red, was forced to leave Iceland for a similar cause. Driven far away to the southwest by a protracted storm, he saw land and entered a bay which he called Eric's fjord. He named the country Gronland (Greenland). His report of the New World resulted in a colony from Iceland led by his son Leif, consisting of thirty-five men, in the year 1002. Reaching the new land he steered along its south coast exploring until he came to a pleasanter region, which he called Markland, or country of woods. Pursuing his voyage still further south he found a river and lake filled with salmon. Here they built huts, and having found grapes they called it Vinland. The following summer they made expeditions and found natives with canoes. Thorwald was killed in a skirmish. The natives resembled the Esquimaux whom they had seen in Greenland. New adventurers followed from Greenland where other colonies had been formed.

In 1007 Thorpin, with his wife Gudrida and five other women, accompanied with sixty followers, emigrated to Vinland. The expedition prospered. They trafficked with the natives. The family remained three years in the colony. Gudrida was the first woman of Europe to see the New World. She bore a son and called his name Snorro—the first birth of European parentage in

America. From this colony on the shores of Labrador or Newfoundland it is thought that in the year 1007, the above Eric, established colonies on the shores of New England, and that these Northmen entered the waters of Rhode Island and inscribed their adventures on the rocks of the Taunton River. Icelandic historians claim the truthfulness of these discoveries.

Adam of Bremen, a German chronicler, in his history of the "Archbishopric of Hamburg" in the year 1072, gives many interesting facts concerning these Northmen, their migrations and discoveries. His residence at the Danish court gave him peculiar advantages for a knowledge of their history. This is the most trustworthy work of that day concerning the Northmen, and the best historic evidence of the truth of this narrative. But, as Bancroft says, "it lacks historic evidence." Its geographical descriptions are exceedingly vague. The narrative is generally discredited by the best historians.

The English Whaleys.

The following pedigree of the English families who claim to have descended from Wyamarus Whaley, is given by John Nichols, F. S. A., in his History and Antiquities of Leicester County. (See vol. 2, p. 736.)

This author has given to posterity an invaluable record of the old families of England, their origin, their estates and their lineal descent. It is a work of much patient research and learning.

On one of his folio pages he has given in a lineal design the descent, in successive generations, of this family. This genealogy comes through the eldest son of

each family, except when reasons justify a change. Of the many families of the other sons no record is made. The author has continued the genealogy of this family down to the days of the commonwealth. It is doubtless as accurate a record of the family as can now be made. The deficiency of records has been met in part by the "arms" heraldry has preserved.

The law of primogeniture, which is a feature of the Feudal System, was brought from the continent by William the Conqueror and became the general law of England. This law has been of much service in securing the names of the eldest sons.

WYAMARUS WHALEY.

1. Wyamarus Whaley had by the gift of William, duke of Normandy, in the second year of his reign, which was in the year 1067, for his services in the battle of Hastings, the Lordship of Whaley, in the wapentake of Blackburn, Lancaster County.[1]

Stephen Whaley, second brother of Wyamarus, had by the gift of the above duke of Normandy the lordship of Frinckley juxta, South Barby. He had a son Stephen of Frinckley, and a grandson Thomas, who married Guda, daughter of John Barwell. Issue not given.

[1] It is not remarkable that this family name should slightly vary in its spelling. Every reader of history must have noticed that very few names have come down through the centuries without change of spelling. Cromwell was by some written Crumwell. "Edward Whaley is said to have written his name both ways and was designated by act of parliament as Edward Whaley and accepted by that name." Some of the coats of arms belonging to different families spelled it Whaley, others Whalley. Those in Lancaster county used the latter. In other counties it varied. The famous monument in Screveton church has both ways. It seems, therefore, to have been a matter of taste or custom. No distinction will be observed in these pages, as both claimed to be of the same family.

2. Eustace, son of Wyamarus and Lord of Whaley, married Godetha, daughter of John Autwilly.
3. John Whaley, son of Eustace, married Dannes, daughter of Sir John Bannister, Knt. The sons of John Whaley were Oliver, s. p., John and Robert, s. p.
4. John Whaley married Elenor, daughter of Sir John Dutton, Knt., of Thornton, Lancaster County. His children were Henry, Thomas, William, Roger, John, Ursula and Mary.
5. Henry Whaley married daughter of John Debois, of Stafford County. His sons were Henry, Ralph, Gilbert, John and William.
6. Henry Whaley, married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Willoughby, Esq. His son Richard married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Leake of Kirkton, Nottingham County.
7. Richard Whaley, of Kirkton, married Elizabeth Leake. The only son recorded was Thomas of Kirkton Hall.
8. Thomas Whaley, son of Richard No. 7, was of Kirkton Hall. His son was Richard—(and Gilbert?)
9. Richard of Dorlaston, Stafford County. Born, 1499; died Nov. 23d, 1583. Nichols says: "He was a man of great parts and actions. He succeeded to his grandfather's estate, which brought him great opulence. He was member of parliament for Scarborough during the reign of Edward VI (1547–1553.) He was Knight of the Shire for the County of Nottingham, and one of the most splendid sheriffs of that county." He had three wives and twenty-

five children. (Another author says nineteen.) His first wife was Laura, daughter of Thomas Brookman. She had five children. His second wife was Ursula Thwaites, who had thirteen children. His third wife was Barbara Cope, who had seven children.

A magnificent monument of alabaster was built for him in the chancel of the church in Screveton, Nottingham County. His effigy, recumbent in his armor, long beard, hands raised, with palms together, his head resting upon his crest and his feet upon a whale. Around the verge of the altar stone is written: "Here lieth Richard Whaley (spelled with one l), Esq., who lived all the age of 84 years and ended his life Nov. 23rd, 1583." At the west end of the altar on which his sculptured likeness rests are the letters "T. W." with shield of arms and crest, also the effigy of his eldest son kneeling. Around the top are the initials of his wives names, "L. W."—"U. W."—"B. W." Over the altar and on the wall of the church are represented in relief his wives and children kneeling. Under the above, and directly over his effigy, are the following lines in golden letters embossed:

Behold his wives were number three,
Two of them died in right good fame,
The third this tomb erected she,
To him that well deserved the same
Both for his life and godly end,
Which all that knew must needs commend,
Since time brings all things to an end,
And they that know not yet may see,
A worthy Whaley too was he.

Since time brings all things to an end
Let us ourselves apply
And learn by this one faithful friend
That here in tomb doth lie,
To fear the Lord, and eke behold
The fairest is but dust and mould.
For as we are, so once was he,
And as he is, so we must be.

The eldest son of the above Richard Whaley was

10. Thomas of Screveton, Nottingham County. He died in 1582. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Hatfield, Esq. Their sons were Richard of Screveton, Waller B. D. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; Thomas, D.D. of Trinity College, Cambridge; not married; died on the sixth of the nones of May, 1637. John, died unmarried on the fourth of the ides of June, 1638. Both buried in Screveton.

11. Richard of Screveton, and eldest son of Thomas, No. 10, married Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell. He is described as a man of great "munificence and energy." He was member of parliament for Boroughbridge in the forty-third year of Elizabeth's reign (1602). He had three wives, as follows: 1st, Annie, daughter of George Horsley; 2d, Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell and the aunt of Oliver; 3d, Jane Stirap. Of these three Frances only had children.

    i. Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Penniston. Their children were one son and two daughters. Penniston Whaley, the son, had no male issue. One of the daughters married the rector of Screveton and died in 1672.

ii. Elizabeth, married William Tiffin, a merchant of London.

iii. Edward, the regicide. Born in 1615. His first wife was Judith, daughter of John Duffel, Esq. His second wife was Mary Middleton, whose brother was George Middleton.

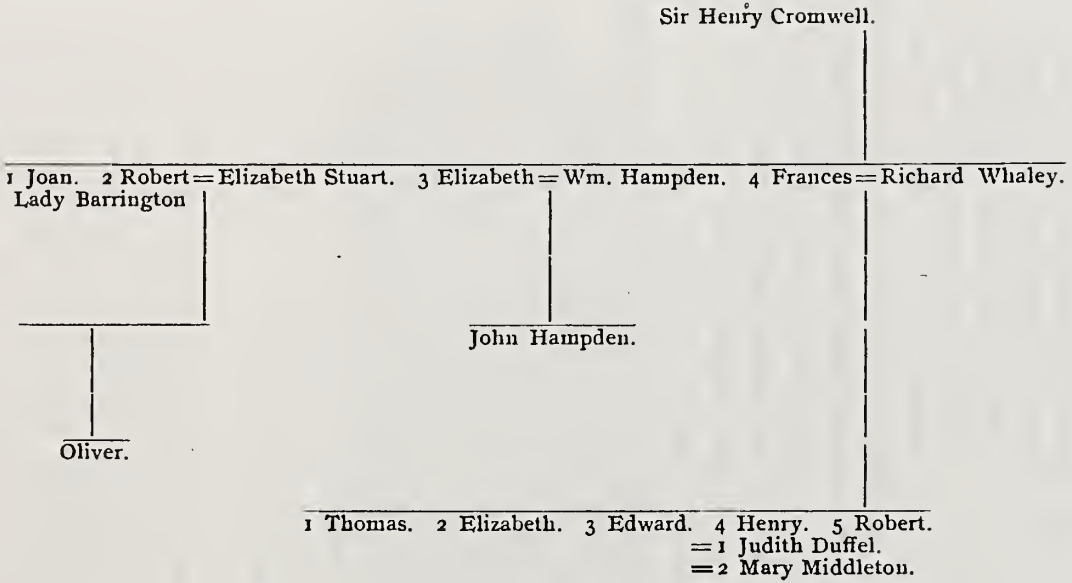
iv. Henry, married Rebecca Duffel, sister of Edward's first wife. He was Judge Advocate under his cousin, Oliver.

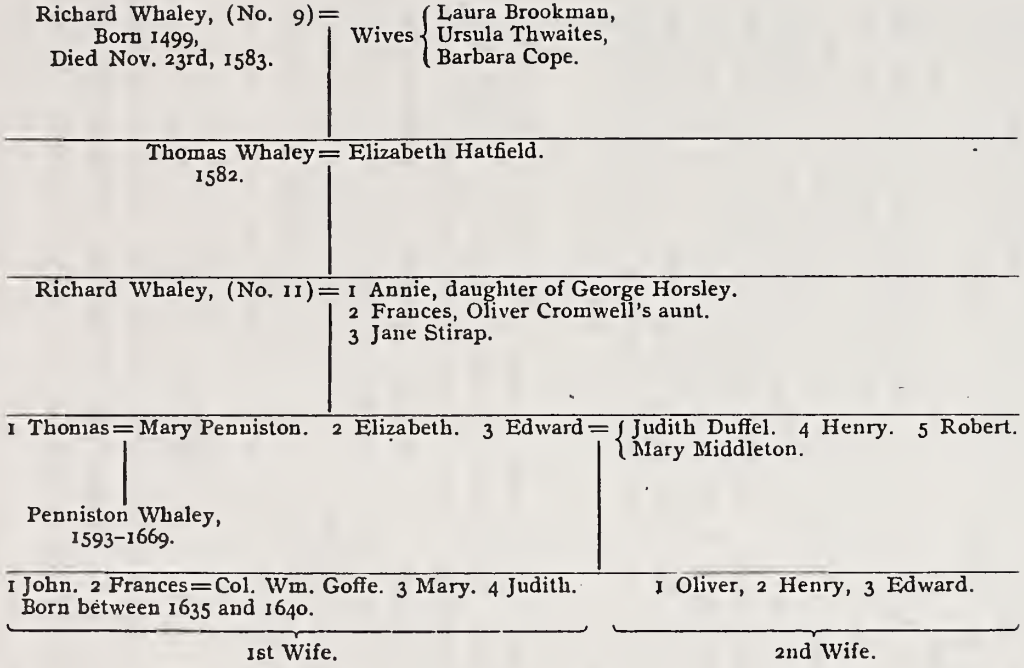
v. Robert, who was lieutenant under Cromwell and died unmarried.

vi. Jane. ?

The diagram of the Cromwell family (page 18) will show how they were related by marriage.

The diagram of the Whaley family, (page 19) commencing with Richard Whaley, No. 9, extends through the two generations which its union with the Cromwell family, by marriage, gave to the commonwealth. This family record receives interest from the names in it which have become distinguished in history.


Sir Henry Cromwell.
1 Joan. 2 Robert = Elizabeth Stuart. 3 Elizabeth = Wm. Hampden. 4 Frances = Richard Whaley.
Lady Barrington
John Hampden.
Oliver.
1 Thomas. 2 Elizabeth. 3 Edward. 4 Henry. 5 Robert.
= 1 Judith Duffel.
= 2 Mary Middleton.


Richard Whaley, (No. 9)=
Born 1499,
Died Nov. 23rd, 1583.
Wives
Laura Brookman,
Ursula Thwaites,
Barbara Cope.
Thomas Whaley=
1582.
Elizabeth Hatfield.
Richard Whaley, (No. 11)=
1 Annie, daughter of George Horsley.
2 Frances, Oliver Cromwell's aunt.
3 Jane Stirap.
1 Thomas=
Mary Penniston.
2 Elizabeth.
3 Edward=
Judith Duffel.
Mary Middleton.
4 Henry.
5 Robert.
Penniston Whaley,
1593–1669.
1 John. 2 Frances=
Col. Wm. Goffe.
3 Mary. 4 Judith.
Born between 1635 and 1640.
1 Oliver, 2 Henry, 3 Edward.
1st Wife.
2nd Wife.

Biographical Notes.

Many of the names in these two diagrams are historic. Some of the events and records concerning which have come to my notice, I give here in connection with the diagrams.

Dr. Stiles says of Richard Whaley (No. 11), who married Frances Cromwell, Oliver's aunt, and was the father of Edward Whaley the regicide, that he was a man of great excellence of character as a Christian statesman, and that he possessed abilities equal to any enterprise and to the highest counsels of state, civil, political and military. He had much to do in shaping national events for twenty years in the great period of England's most turbulent and trying history—from 1640 to 1660.[1]

George Middleton, Knt., brother-in-law to Edward Whaley, the regicide, says the same author, was as great an enemy of Charles I as he was friend of Charles II. He acted as a spy upon the Protector, but he was detected and seized, and his estates confiscated. In April, 1656, he was condemned, but through the entreaty of his sister, Mrs. Edward Whaley, he was spared. Leaving the kingdom he sided with Charles II.

THOMAS WHALEY.

Thomas Whaley was the eldest son of Richard Whaley (No. 11) and brother of Edward, the regicide. He married Mary Penniston. His only son was named Pennis-

[1] History of three of the Judges of Charles I, by Ezra Stiles, D.D., (1727-1795), published in 1795.

ton Whaley, born in 1593. In 1654 he was suspected of disaffection toward Oliver Cromwell and ordered to London and examined, but as nothing was found against him he was liberated. It occasioned, however, his expulsion from Parliament. He subsequently regained the good opinion of Oliver and was appointed to office. He survived the Restoration. He pleaded sufferings for the "Royal cause" and was put down as candidate for the Knight of the "Royal Oak." His estate was estimated at £1,200 per annum. His property dwindled and he sold his entire estate to William Willoughby and died in prison in London for debt. He was married to Margaret Ireland. He died in October, 1669, aged 76 years, and was buried in Screveton.

EDWARD WHALEY, THE REGICIDE.

Edward,[1] the regicide, was born about 1615. He was brought up to merchandise in the city of London. When the conflict between Charles I and the Parliament began he took up arms in defence of the liberty of the subject. This he did in opposition to the advice of nearest friends and relatives. It is supposed his religious convictions determined him to this course more than any other consideration.

This war began in 1642. During the same year he is recorded as Cornet of the 60th regiment of horse. His rise from this lowest commissioned office was rapid. He distinguished himself in many battles and sieges. But in none more than in the battle of Naseby in 1645.

[1] History of Cromwell Family or House of Cromwell, by Rev. Mark Nobles.

Here the King commanded in person the royal troops. Fairfax the parliamentary army with Cromwell leading the right wing. The battle was hotly contested. After repeated encounters the royal army was scattered. One regiment alone was left to protect the king. He urged them by a final charge to redeem the day, but the appeal was disregarded, and he was only able to secure his personal safety by a precipitous flight.

In this battle Edward Whaley displayed such valor and skill in routing superior numbers of the enemy's forces that parliament voted him a "Colonel of Horse," the thanks of the House, and £100.

It was on this occasion he used that noted expression which has since been the watchword of freedom: "Resistance to Tyrants is obedience to God."

He was also distinguished in a brilliant action at Banbury, which was taken by storm.

During the two following years of the civil war no regiment was more busy than Colonel Whaley's. He fought at the defeat of Goring's army at Langport, July 10, 1645; at the sieges of Bridgewater, July 11–25, 1645; at Sherburn Castle, Aug. 1–15, 1645; at Bristol, Aug. 21, to Sept. 11, 1645; at Exeter, Feb., 1646; at Oxford, March, 1646. On the day Banbury surrendered, his letter is dated to the speaker of the House, May 9, 1646. The thanks of the House were voted him, and £100 for the purchase of two horses.

The king's army had now struck their last blow. Charles surrendered himself to the Scots, May 5, 1646. On Jan. 30, 1647, they delivered him to the commis-

sioners of the English Parliament. The Independents offered terms of reconciliation. The Commons passed a vote inclining to an accommodation with the king. But the king madly refused to concede anything. The officers of the army saw that the question lay between their own lives and his life.

On August 16, 1647, he was taken to Hampton Court and placed under the charge of Colonel Edward Whaley. Cromwell was never represented, even by his enemies, as wantonly cruel or implacable. He deprecated any such feelings toward the king. But he feared violence to his person. Even the king for a time expected a death like that of his predecessors, Edward II and Richard II. Under these circumstances he wrote the following letter:

FOR MY BELOVED COUSIN, COL. WHALEY,
At Hampden Court,
PUTNEY, Nov., 1647.

My Dear Cousin Whaley:

There are rumors abroad of some intended attempt on His Majesty's person. Therefore, I pray, have a care of your guards. If any such thing should be done it would be accounted a most horrid act.

Yours,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Royalists charged Col. Whaley with severity to the king, but the king openly exculpated him from that charge.

The greatest question of the war was now laid upon Cromwell. Hitherto he had hoped to mediate between the throne and the parliament and so reorganize the

state with safeguards against undue assumption of regal power. But his austere warriors had become the rulers of the nation. They meditated a fearful vengeance on their captive king. They began to clamor for his head. He whom they had followed in many hard fought battles must now yield to their demand. He protested that he took no part in such a design. He could not advise parliament to strike such a blow. It was a very grave question. He well knew that such a deed would move the grief and horror not only of the royalists, but of a majority of those who stood by the parliament. He foresaw that at the moment of his execution the loyalty of every cavalier would be transferred to Charles II. Charles I was a captive. Charles II was at liberty. Charles I was an object of suspicion and dislike to most of those who revolted at the thought of slaying him. Charles II would excite the interest of the nation in his favor.

Cromwell protested until the refractory temper of the soldiers compelled him to desist. This vital question of his government must be answered. A forcible resistance to save a prince whom no engagement could bind would be in vain. A party in the camp began to clamor for the head of the traitor. A mutiny broke out which all the vigor and resolution of Cromwell could scarcely quell. He saw the difficulty and perils of contending against warriors who regarded the "fallen tyrant as their foe and the foe of their God." As Macaulay says: "With many struggles and misgivings, and probably not without many prayers, the decision was made."

Charles I was left to his fate. The question of the hour agitated the nation. Public feeling rose to fever heat. Cromwell feared anarchy. His government was a model of justice and order for the day in which he lived. The House of Lords unanimously rejected the proposition to bring the king to trial. The reluctant Commons were made willing by the rule of the army. No court known to the law would sit in judgment on the "fountain of justice." By act of the Commons a court was created for the express purpose of trying the king. On January 20, 1649, this court was opened with John Bradshaw as President. It was held in Westminster Hall. This was once a part of the royal palace of King William Rufus and was a portion of the parliament house.

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The copy of the Death Warrant on following page, claims to be a fac-simile.[1] It was sent to me as such. I discover no error except the date in the heading of the warrant. The signatures doubtless stand in their original order, and represent the autograph of each of the judges. Of these judges about twenty were dead at the restoration in 1660—of the others nine were executed.

—

Opinions and estimates of these men differ widely, and will continue to differ as long as men fail to see and appreciate the true object of all civil government. The subsequent conduct of these men under new and trying circumstances compel a wide difference in our judgment of their motives and of their enlightened views of civil and religious liberty. That book which was reverenced

[1] In reproducing the Death Warrant for this publication, the plate was reduced to one-half the size of the original copy.—EDITOR.

Death Warrant of Charles the first

At the High Cort of Justice for the trying & iudging of Charles Steuart Kinge of England January 29th Anno Domini 1648

Whereas Charles Steuart King of England is & standeth convicted & attainted & condemned of High Treason & other high crimes & sentence upon Saturday last was pronounced against him by the Court to be put to death by the severinge of his head from his body of which sentence execution yet remaineth to be done. these are therefore to will & require you to see the said sentence executed ~~with~~ in the open street before White Hall upon the morrow being the 30th thirtieth day of this instant month of January between the Hours of ten in the morning & five in the afternoon of the same day with full effect. & for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant, & these are to require all officers & soldiers & others the good people of the Nation of England to be assisting unto you in this service. Given under our hands & seals

Jo: Bradshawe
J Harrison
Rich Ingoldesby
O Cromwell
J Hewson
Will Cawley
Tho Challoner
Hen Smith
Jo Barkstead
Tho Wogan
Edw. Whalley
Per Pelham
Isaa Ewer
John Venne
M. Livesey
Ri Deane
John Dixwell
Gregory Clement
Robert Tichborne
Valentine Wauton
Jo Downes
John Okey
J J Simonds
Symon Mayne
J Danvers
Daniel Blagrave
Thomas Horton
Tho Wayte
Jo. Bourchier
Owen Rowe
John Jones
H Ireton
Willm Purefoy
Gilbert Millington
Tho Mauleverer
Ad Scroope
G Fleetwood
Tho Scot
Har Waller
James Temple
J Alured
Jo: Carew
John Blakiston
Garland
Robt Lilburne
Miles Corbet
J Hutchinson
Edm Ludlow
Willi Goff
Henry Martin
Will Say
Tho Pride
Vinct Potter
Anth Stapley
Pe Temple
Wm Constable
Gre Norton

above all others had taught many of them what were the rights of the subject. They desired a Commonwealth whose laws should be modeled after the teachings of that book. God only was their king. The civil ruler must be subservient to Him, and protect the subject in the lawful and just pursuits of life. Reverence for their Supreme Ruler lifted them above the fear of dignities, and the trappings of royalty.

"I reckon it," says Carlisle, "the most daring action any body of men to be met with in history, ever with clear consciences deliberately set themselves to do."

A most accurate fac-simile of the warrant for the execution of Charles I, was engraved by the Society of Antiquarians, on a large sheet, in 1750. On that fifty-nine signatures are given.

Colonel Edward Whaley was one of the judges appointed by parliament to constitute the court for the trial of Charles I. He did service with his regiment at the execution. It was witnessed by many thousands of citizens. The sight of their helpless king produced a sudden and violent revulsion of feeling in the country at large. From that day began a reaction in favor of monarchy. But such was the ability and vigor of Cromwell that he reduced to silence those districts in rebellion. Ireland was subjugated as never before. Order was restored in Scotland, where Charles' son was plotting for the throne. The English parliament made laws for Scotland. English Judges held their assizes in Scotland. Even that obstinate old church which had resisted so many governments scarcely uttered a murmur. Cromwell ruled supreme. The army had committed

the government into his hands. He revived in part the old English constitution, but under new names and forms. The title of king was not restored. Kingly prerogatives, however, were intrusted to him as Lord High Protector. He was not crowned, but inaugurated in Westminster Abbey, girt with a sword of state, clad in a purple robe, and presented with a rich Bible. Some of his trusted friends both in parliament and in the army, became his enemies. But the friendship and confidence which existed between him and his cousin, Col. Edward Whaley, remained unmarred to the last. On the reconstruction of the government he committed to Col. Whaley the government of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, and Leicester with the title of Major-General. He was afterwards appointed Commissary-General of Scotland. (See Nobles.)

Cromwell's death occurred Sept. 3d, 1658. Richard, his son, was inaugurated as his successor. He was not a military man. He never bore arms. He lacked the war prestige of his father. Jealousies and ambition among the soldiers who had fought the battles of their country, inflamed with partisan resentment, conspired against him.

A hot contest arose between the army and parliament. The affairs of government reached a crisis. Richard, unable to meet the demands of the hour and hold the reins of government, resigned.

Col. Whaley, seeing the restoration of monarchy approaching with the spirit of a bloody retaliation, fled to the continent. From thence he reached Boston just at

the time when Charles II entered London amid the highest acclamations of the joy and gladness of the people on the return of their king to the throne.

Richard Baxter (1615–1691), whom Dean Stanley calls the "chief of English Protestant Schoolmen," was a preacher deservedly pre-eminent. Few men of his day exerted so great an influence in favor of liberty of thought and conscience, in matters of religion. The great religious principles contended for by Cromwell and the Puritans could not but interest the author of "The Saint's Rest." His famous Kidderminster Parish, where he labored nearly twenty years, was in a Cavalier county, which exposed him to many interruptions and annoyances. He removed to Coventry, where he often preached to the soldiers of the garrison. His influence in the army was highly desirable. He occupied a middle ground and used all his influence to moderate the extremes on both sides.

Cromwell invited him to be chaplain in his regiment, known as the famous "Ironsides," but he did not accept the offer. This, it is said, he afterwards regretted. After the battle of Naseby (1645) the chaplaincy of Colonel Whaley's regiment was offered him, which he accepted. He held this position until 1647 (one author says 1657), then from physical weakness he resigned. His connection with the parliamentary army was characteristic. He joined it hoping that he might counteract, or allay, the growth of religious dissension, and maintain the cause of constitutional government in opposition to the extreme republican tendencies of the

times. He was equally plain and positive with the highest officers as with the lowest followers of the camp. His remarkable insight into character was an advantage to him. Of Cromwell he says: "I saw that what he learned must be from himself."

Dr. Bacon says Colonel Whaley was a puritan of the puritans, of devout piety and unimpeachable integrity. An intimate friendship existed between him and his chaplain, Richard Baxter. It continued after he became one of the chief officers of the Commonwealth. Baxter, who wrote many books, dedicated one of his works to him in an epistle which is one of the most beautiful examples of such composition. He said: "Think not that your greatest trials are now over. Prosperity hath its peculiar temptations by which it hath foiled many that stood unshaken in the storm of adversity. The tempter who hath had you on the waves, will now assail you in the calm. He hath his last game to play on the mountain 'till nature cause you to descend. Stand this charge and you win the day." Dr. Bacon adds: "How beautiful the prediction but how short-sighted!"[1]

The regicides, Major-General Edward Whaley and Colonel William Goffe, his son-in-law, fled from the vengeance of Charles II, which nine of the regicides suffered on the scaffold. They reached Boston in the summer of 1660, and were very kindly received by Governor Endicott. Warrants for their arrest soon reached this country, offering a reward of £100.

[1] The Three Judges, by J. P. Warren, and Introduction by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D.

Indians as well as Englishmen were in pursuit. Four years after, in the summer of 1664, the king sent commissioners to find the regicides. They found concealment, however, among their friends from house to house. Sometimes living in caves or clefts of rocks, or in the forests. Under disguise they reached New Haven, Conn., in March, 1661, and were hid for months in a cavern near the city. Being discovered they found refuge in the neighboring towns of Milford, Derby and Branford. At length they found their way to Old Hadley, Mass. Here they remained in concealment some fifteen or twenty years. On August 6, 1674, Goffe wrote to his wife under the feigned name of Mother Goldsmith.

The next year, 1675, during the religious services of the Sabbath, the town was surprised by an attack of the Pokanoket Indians, led by their celebrated chief, King Philip. The inhabitants were helpless. All hearts failed. They knew their wild and savage foe, and its faithless leader. Death by the tomahawk seemed inevitable. Their cry went up to heaven. Just at that time an old man appeared in the church strangely armed. He hastily addressed them and rallied their courage. At his bidding they followed him in a charge upon the Indians and put their savage foe to flight.

Their deliverer was the regicide, Colonel Goffe, who in the moment of victory disappeared from them forever. It was confidently believed to have been a heavenly messenger.

Colonel Goffe is said to have remained in Hadley and died there in 1679 at the age of seventy-four years.

HENRY WHALEY.

Henry Whaley, son of Richard and Frances Cromwell Whaley, was a brother next younger, of Edward Whaley, the regicide. We first learn of him as an alderman in London. Then Judge Advocate-General of the armies of England and Scotland. On March 8th, 1654, he wrote at Edinburg to the Protector, entreating a line from him, to know whether he was to return, that he might settle himself, his family, and his affairs, for the remainder of his days, and concluding thus: "I cheerfully submitting to what the Lord shall put into your heart therein."

In 1656, he represented in the British parliament the sheriffdom of the counties of Selkirk and Prebles. He was one of those who signed the order for proclaiming his cousin, Richard, Lord Protector.

He seems to have settled in Ireland. On June 7th, 1659, he made his will and devised lands in Ireland to his brother Edward, William Goffe, and Henry Middleton, Esq., in trust, to permit his wife to take £150 per annum jointure. Then his son John, for life, with £100 jointure for Susanna, his wife. The remainder for other sons entailed, with provisions for Richard, and Elizabeth, the daughter of John Whaley. John, his son, received certificate from the Court of Claims in England. Richard died unmarried and under age.[1]

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[1] Statement of Wm. F. Littledale, of Whaley Abbey, Wicklow County, Ireland, under date of Feb. 7th, 1878. See Penn. Magazine of History.

Family Lineage More Obscure After Civil War.

We have thus far traced the lineage of this family from its Norman head in the person of Wyamarus Whaley to England's civil war (1066–1642.) The family were deeply involved in that conflict. They differed concerning it in various ways, and were much divided. Many of them were with Cromwell and the parliament—others, and probably a majority, adhered to the king.

From this period the family lineage is more obscure. Feudal laws were passing away. Heraldric records became of less importance. Nichols, who has given more attention to the pedigree of this family than any other author, does not continue the English record much further. Some facts, however, will be given of descendants in England living at the present day. Also a history of the regicides so far as known, and other branches of this family who have settled in this country will be given in subsequent pages.

In all ancient families there are a multitude of branches, all of which have a common relation to each other and to the original head. At an early period the Whaley family had become settled over a large part of England and in the central and northern parts of Ireland. Most of them had no public record of their pedigree. Accordingly we find many bearing the name of this family during its history of seven or eight centuries of whose lineage no account can be given. No data can be found by which their relationship to any particular family can be fixed. Some of them were men of dis-

tinction in various positions in life. Of others, the most we know of them is from the inscriptions on their monuments.

The eldest son was made the legal representative of the family and of the estate. Under the feudal system he became the "fittest successor." To him only the fief was granted, and he only became responsible to his feudal lord for military service, and through him the lineage was transmitted.

This custom among the Jews of the patriarchal age, and the hereditary monarchies of other nations, was early adopted in France and England. The law of primogeniture has secured on record the names of the eldest sons of each family for seven hundred years.[1]

The following is the record of a branch as given by Nichols (page 736). It seems to have been made by request of William Whaley. He married his great aunt, Frances Whaley, the youngest daughter of Ralph Whaley, of Bonney, Nottingham County, who married Elizabeth Poole for his first wife. Although she—Frances Whaley—was his youngest daughter by his second wife, Jane, she became his sole heir. William Whaley, who married her was her grand-nephew, or the son of her father's son. This irregularity seems to have been the reason why he applied for a record of the pedigree

[1] The strict rule of primogeniture appears to have existed in Scandanavia from the most ancient times. In Normandy these usages long remained—a fact due to the Scandanavian origin of the Normans. At the beginning of the eleventh century primogeniture had become the rule, as to fiefs, officers and dignitaries. The feudal primogeniture of England was firmly established in the reigns of the first two Norman kings.—Chas. J. Elton, Q. C., London.

which would show that the lineage was not broken, but rather preserved by the marriage.

Nichols says:

> William Whaley, of Norton, Leicester County, is lineally descended from his ancestors. The proof whereof will be manifested by history authenticals, arms, rolls, and other matters of good validity. The above William Whaley married Frances, the only daughter and sole heir of Ralph Whaley of Norton, in whose right Casington, and divers other lands and lordships are in his possession, 1619.

He died in 1632, aged 63. He was the son of Geoffrey Whaley. Geoffrey Whaley was the son of Thomas Whaley.

Thomas Whalley was the son of Ralph Whaley, the father of Frances, his wife.

In the pedigree given by Nichols, this branch of the family divides in the sixth generation from Wyamarus Whaley.

Ralph Whaley.

Ralph, the second son of Henry Whaley, became the head of this branch. He married the daughter of John Hatfield, Esq., of Bonney, Nottingham County. This branch is traced by Nichols to 1752.

6. Ralph Whaley—wife daughter of John Hatfield, Esq.
    i. Ralph.
    ii. Thomas.
    iii. John.
    Seven daughters, names not given.

7. Ralph Whaley, of Bonney, Nottingham County—wife Mary Sutton.
    i. Ralph.
    ii. William.
    iii. Thomas.
    One daughter, name not given.
8. Ralph Whaley, of Bonney, Nottingham County. First wife, Elizabeth Poole; second wife, Jane.
    i. Thomas, of Whitwick, Leicester Co.
    Geoffrey. . . . William.
    Thomas of Norton.
    ii. Annie.
    iii. Frances—married her father's great-grandchild, the son of Geoffrey above.
9. Frances—married William Whaley, (died 1632, aged 63 years) of Norton, near Galby, and son of Geoffrey Whaley.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANCES AND WILLIAM WHALEY.

Children.	*Grandchildren.*	*Great-Grandchildren.*
i. Died an infant.		
10 ii. Ralph. B. 1595. D. 1638. Married Melicent Saunders, of Norton.	11 William. B. 1620. D. 1719. —— ——. B. 1630. D. 1644.	12 Bernard. Married Lucy, daughter of John Baldwin, of Courtgate, Ireland. William. John. Ralph. George. Annie, the youngest of five daughters.
iii. William. Wife's name was Susanna.	Stanhope. D. 1698. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Bernard Hyde, Esq., of Kent County. WILLIAM. His wife Susanna in 1670.	William. Robert. Both died in infancy.
iv. Geoffrey. B. 1600. D. 1602. Frances. Melicent. Jane. Joan. Rachel. Susan.		

Bernard Whaley, No. 12, above, had two children. i. Bernard, B. 1683, D. 1752. He married Elizabeth, great-niece of Sir Edward Nichols, who was premier under Charles I. She died in 1734. ii. George.

Annie Whaley, youngest daughter of William (No. 11), married William Fortrey, Esq. She died in 1733. Here this branch runs out or is lost in other names.

Hyde Salmon Whaley.

The following pedigree of Hyde Salmon Whaley, of Norton Hall, Somerset County, and Hinton House, Hauts County, is given with much care and order and covers over two hundred years. The family claims to have descended from Wyamarus Whaley. But by a testamentary requisition it became necessary to add, under the King's authority, another name which would change their real family to that of Tooker. Hence a heraldric record was made to show their descent from the original Wyamarus Whaley.[1] At various periods in the history of this ancient family, there have been manifestations of family pride in belonging to it. Special records have been made by certain families.

The man whose name stands first in the following line of ancestors, was doubtless an acknowledged descendant of Wyamarus Whaley. Hence no further record was necessary.

The following record is in the College of Heraldry:

Rev. John Whaley, rector in 1601 of Coxgrove, Northampton Co., died in 1647, leaving a son,

Arthur Whaley, who died in 1692, leaving a son,

Roger Whaley, who died in 1727, leaving a son,

Rev. John Whaley, rector at Middlesworth in Norfolk, who died in 1793, leaving a son,

[1] Rev. Mark Nobles, House of Cromwell.

Rev. John Whaley, D.D., master of Peter House, Cambridge, and Regius Professor of Divinity. He was also one of the King's Chaplains in Ordinary. The regius professorship of divinity in Cambridge University was "the richest in Europe." In this honored position he succeeded the celebrated, The Rev. Richard Bentley, D.D., who was said to be the "best scholar England ever produced." On the death of Dr. Bentley on July 14, 1742, The Rev. John Whaley, D.D., was elected to this high preferment in the University. He held this position with honor until his death, in 1748. His wife was Mary, daughter of Francis Squire, Chancellor of Wells. She was born 1707 and died 1803.

According to the Heraldry Record there were seven children of Rev. John Whaley, D.D., of Cambridge.

i. John Whaley.
ii. Susan Whaley.
iii. Mary Whaley.
iv. Francis Edward Whaley.
v. Elizabeth Whaley.
vi. Thomas Sedgwick Whaley.
vii. Richard Chappelle Whaley.

All that has been learned of the above family is as follows:

1. John was born in 1737. Became an officer in the 23d regiment of Welch Fusiliers. Died on his homeward passage from India.
2. Susan. Born in 1739. Married Dr. Crane, M.D., leaving children.
3. Mary. Born in 1742. Married James Wickham, Esq., of Frome. Died in 1817.

4. Francis Edward. Born in 1743. Was Justice of the Peace; settled at Winscombe Court, where his mother died aged 96 years. He was long and honorably known in Sommerset County as colonel of the 2nd militia and commissioner under several acts of parliament for inclosing the common lands. He married Mary, daughter of —— Salmon, Esq. His children are as follows:
   i. Hyde Salmon Whaley.
   ii. Frances Maria Whaley.
   iii. Elizabeth Mary Whaley.
5. Elizabeth. Born in 1745. Married Isaac Sage, Esq., of the East India Company, and of Thorn Hill, Dorset, and died in 1778, leaving children.
6. Rev. Thomas Sedgwick, D.D. Born in 1746, and died in 1828 at La Fleche, in France, where he had gone for his health. His journal and correspondence, together with a memorial of his life, were published by Mr. Harford of Bloise Castle. He was so much admired by Hannah Moore, she used to say in reference to him, "I have known many persons who appeared to live near Heaven, but only Mr. Whaley who seemed to live *in* Heaven." He was accustomed until his death, to read every morning a portion of scripture in Greek. He spoke and wrote fluently in French and Italian. Miss Burney, who met him at Mrs. Lamber's, describes him as tall, thin and handsome, but affected. He purchased and resided in the Centre House in the Crescent at Bath.

7. Richard Chapple. Born in 1748. Married Elizabeth Frances, daughter of J. Paine, canon at Wells. She died in 1795, at the age of forty years. He died in 1817, leaving one son.

At the age of twenty-five he went to Rome and spent two years, with the view of becoming an historical painter. His only son and child, named Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fordway, Esq., of Wells. He died in 1830, aged fifty-one, leaving a son, Richard, who entered Holy Orders in 1836; also John, Elizabeth and Mary, of whom no record is known.

Francis Edward Whaley, of the preceding family, had three children—one son and two daughters. His eldest child and only son was Hyde Salmon Whaley. He was of Norton Hall, Sommerset County, and Hinton House, Hauts or Hampshire County—was known in early life as Captain of Sommerset Militia. Born April 1, 1790. Married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Merrest, Esq., of Suffolk. He left four children.

i. James Whaley, who died in 1835, aged 14 years.
ii. Hyde.
iii. Susanna.
iv. Caroline.

His estates are principally in the counties of Sommerset and Hauts.[1] He assumed, by sign manual in 1836, the surname and arms of Tooker, in addition to and after that of Whaley, in compliance with the testa-

[1] Sir. J. Bernard Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage."

mentary injunction of his great-uncle, James Tooker, of Norton Hall.

Coats of Arms.

Ar.—Three whales heads haurient erased sa. A canton of the second charged with a mascle of the first. Crest.—A whale's head haurient erased sa., charged with a mascle ar. Motto.—*Mirable in profundis.*

Rev. Mark Nobles says: "The Whaleys I have met with in the history of England during the government of Charles I, the Commonwealth of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, besides those already given, are

"1. Charles Whaley, Esq., of Cheshire. He was member of parliament for the city of Cheshire in 1654, and one of the assessors of that city in 1657, of which he was also Recorder.

"2. Judge Admiral Whaley.

"3. Lieutenant Robert Whaley, who served in Hecker's regiment.

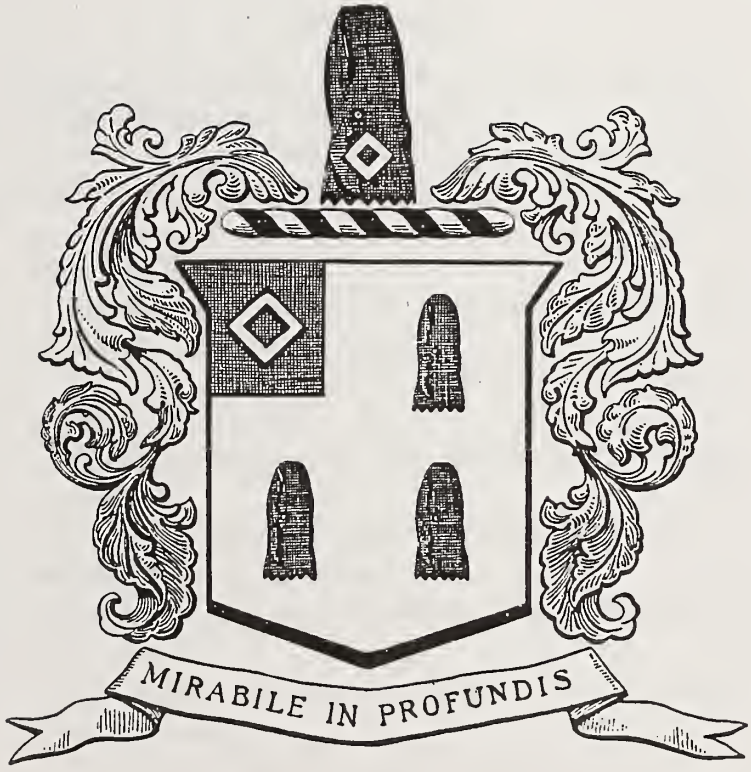
"4. Robert Whaley, quartermaster.

"5. William and Stanhope Whaley, both of Norton, in the County of Leicester. One of these had an estate of £1,000 per annum, and was to have been a Knight of the Royal Oak.

"6. Peter Whaley, Gent., member of parliament for the town of Nottingham in 1654.

"7. Henry Whaley, master of the company of stationers in 1655. Several—perhaps all—of these are of the family of Major-General Whaley."

Mr. John Burke, in his history of the Commoners,



ORIGINAL COAT OF ARMS.

gives the following record of persons of this family whose lineage could not be traced:

"1. Rev. John Whaley's daughter, Sarah, married Robert Whorton, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, Archdeacon of Stowe and rector of Seggersthorn in York County.

"2. Charles Whaley, Esq., married Sarah, daughter of John Lewis, Esq., of Hampton Court.

"3. John of Grove, married Gertrude, daughter of Richard Whaley, Esq.

"4. Roger Whaley, of Winterburne, married Helena Currer.

"5. Colonel Whaley, in a duel killed Mr. Kelley, an eminent barrister in Ireland.

"6. James Whaley's daughter, Ann, married John Twemlow, Esq.

"7. William Whaley's daughter, Barbara, married Charles Yerberg.

"8. Geoffrey Whaley married Margaret Coke.

"9. Richard Whaley, Esq., of Screveton, married his daughter, Ursula, to George Falcombe.

"10. Rev. Thomas Whaley, rector of Harrington, married Mary, daughter of James Bennett, Esq., of Codbury.

"11. William Whaley (so spelled), is recorded as sheriff of Leicestershire under the reign of William and Mary (1688–1702), in 'John Thorsby's Leicestershire.' He has given in this work all the sheriffs from 1175 to 1792."

David Whaley of Whaley's Hill, Armaugh County,

Ireland, died 1729—descended from Whaley of Kirkton, Nottingham County. Arms allowed and pedigree registered to Rev. David Whaley of Trinity College, Dublin, 1851. Coat of arms ar. three whale's heads erased sa., in the centre point a flagstaff in bend-gules, thereon two lions pass guard in pale or. Crest—a whale's head erased, erect, per pale gules and sa. Motto—*Gloria Deo in profundis.*

[1] Thomas Whaley, Esq., of Orrell Mount, Lancashire. Magistrate for Lancaster County; son of the late James Whaley, Esq., Justice of the Peace of Ince Hall, Lancaster County.

Sir Samuel Whaley, St. Swithen–Burden (cir. 1827), son of the late Samuel Whaley, Esq., of Widdington Hall, Warwick County. Born, 1800. Member of parliament for Marylebone, 1833–1838.

George Hammond Whaley, Esq., eldest son of the late James Whaley, Esq., of Gloucester. He was educated at the University College, London; called to the bar at Gray's Inn, 1839. M. P. for Peterborough, 1852, 1853, 1857—re-elected, 1859. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Morse. This family was formerly settled at Whaley, Lancaster County, and lineally descended from Edward Whaley, the regicide.

Sir J. Bernard Burke, in his Heraldric Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage, gives the following as samples of coats-of-arms belonging to different branches of the family:

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[1] "County Families of the United Kingdom," by Edward Walford, M. A. Published 1865.

1. Whaley (so spelled) in Kent County. Ar.—A cross sa. Crest—Two anchors in saltire ar.
2. Whaley (so spelled) in Sussex County. Ar.—Three whale's heads erased lying fesswise sa.

   Another in the same county. Ar.—Three boar's heads erased in fesswise sa.
3. The Whaley Monastery in Lancaster County. Gu.—Three whales haurient or., in the mouth of each a crosier of the last.
4. John Whaley of Colegrove or Coxgrove, Nottingham County; temp. of James I (1603–1625); grandson of Thomas Whaley of the same place. See visit Nottingham County, 1614. Ar.—Three whale's heads erased haurient sa.
5. Whaley of Kirkton, in Nottingham County, descended from Richard Whaley of Darleston, Stafford County; temp. of Henry V (1413–1422.)
6. Richard Whaley, Esq., of Kirkton; temp. of James I (1603–1625); was grandfather of Penniston Whaley. Born, 1626. See visit Nottingham, 1614. Same arms, quartering.
7. William Whaley, Esq., of Bradmore, Nottingham County; grandson of Thomas Whaley of the same place and great-grandson of Robert Whaley of Burney, Nottingham County. See visit of Leicester County, 1619. Ar.—Three whale's heads erased sa. Crest—A whale's head erased sa.

[1]8. Whaley of Overton, Huntington County, and Norton,

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[1] "Encyclopedia of Heraldry," by John Burke.

Leicester County. Ar.—Three whale's heads erased lying fesswise sa., two and one. Crest—A whale's head erased lying fesswise sa.

9. Whaley—Lancaster and Sussex Counties. Ar.—Three bucks passant gules attired or.
10. William Whaley of Norton. Ar.—Three whale's heads erased sa. Crest—On a wreath a whale's head erased sa.
11. Stephen Whaley (1135–1154) used the centaur or Sagittarius as an emblem on his coat-of-arms, because the sun was in that sign when he landed in England.
12. Whaley (so spelled) of Dalton, in Yorkshire. Argent on a chevron between three whale's heads erased, sable—as many birds with wings expanded of the first.
13. At the entrance of the church-yard at Norton, over an ascent of ten stone steps, are the arms of Whaley (so spelled) impaling a cross patonce between four trefoils slipped.[1]

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[1] "History and Antiquities of Leicester County," by John Nichols.

Heraldry.

A brief historic narative of heraldry is here given in connection with the heraldric devices adopted by this ancient family. Little attention is given to this subject in America. An outline description of the system may be of service.

Among the innumerable bearings, or emblems used on the coat-of-arms, the whale predominates in this family. Many other animals and emblems were adopted by persons of this name, but the largest number have the whale on their family coat-of-arms. The origin of this cannot be from the resemblance of the name—nor did the name originate from the animal. Long before a coat-of-arms was devised the family name was prominent in England.

The sentiment of some of the mottoes attached to coats-of-arms belonging to this family affords strong, if not conclusive, evidence that the whale became an emblem for the same reason that the lion has long held a like place in the armorial bearings of the English crown. One is the strongest of all animals that inhabit the land, the other the strongest of all that inhabit the world of water.

It was evidently one intent of those who adopted these emblems to represent by them some quality for which the object, whatever it might be, was noted. Such is the cross, the bird, the hart, the *fleur-de-lis*.

Long before heraldry was known as a system, the herald was simply a messenger of peace or war between

sovereigns or contending armies. Gradually the herald took his specific name from the sovereign or noble employing him, or from his title of honor, or badge. This was embroidered on the herald's dress and by this he was known.

Seals or signets have been in use through all historic ages. Many devices were adopted by which the possessor would be known, such as the eagle, the lion, the falcon, the whale, the dolphin. They consisted of every conceivable variety of things, real and fabulous. They were selected from beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, flowers, implements of war, ships and fabled monsters. Such objects were selected for various reasons. Sometimes as emblems of some trait of character, or mark of family distinction and identity. One author adds, from some fancied resemblance of the family name. These bearings were described on the coat worn over the armor—hence originated the phrase "coat-of-arms."

The lion has of all others been the most popular, not only in England, but in other countries of Europe.

The dolphin was adopted by the heirs apparent of the old French monarchy.

Tu est sua gratia parvis.

"That research which enfolds the progress of heraldry in the days of chivalric enterprise, and supplies the means of tracing its history through the different periods of time, would prove a most attractive and entertaining employment of leisure. But the knowledge of its origin and the importance it began to acquire at an early epoch, its improvements and its perfection, with all the

circumstances to which heraldry owes its power of pleasing, is only to be found in books very rarely met with in modern libraries." [1]

There are no more ancient heraldric devices than the ensigns of Castile and Leon.

The old counts of Wernigerode, Master Fishers of the Empire of Germany, bore a fish as an ensign of dignity. (See Nisbet's Heraldry.)

The earliest known device of fish is the Zodiacal sign. It is emblematical of the fishery of the Nile, beginning in February when the sun enters pisces, which, according to Pliny, is the best season for fishing.

The dolphin is distinguished for the beauty of its form and for its being found more frequently depicted in heraldric bearings than any other particular species. It is used as a general type of fish. It was the sacred fish of the ancients. It is seen on very ancient coins and medals. It was the most prominent object on the coat-of-arms of the princes of France.

The Dolphin and the Whale form, under the head of Cetacea, a peculiar class of mamalia.

The natural history of the whale is a subject difficult to zoologists,

> "That sea-beast
> Leviathan, which God of all his works
> Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream."

Aquatic animals, though not so varied in their species as the terrestrial, surpass them in size and their life is longer than that of the inhabitants of earth or air. The

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[1] "Heraldry of Fish," by Thomas Moule.

elephant and ostrich are small in comparison with the whale, which is the largest fish the sea contains. No land animal life can be compared to it in length.

An enterprising merchant of London extended the whale fishery into the Pacific ocean. The king of arms granted to him a crest on his coat-of-arms, which described a whale harpooner in the act of striking a fish.

A German family named Wahlen had as their coat-of-arms thus:

Azure, a whale argent fierte gules. (Fierte is an old French word meaning in blazonry that the whale's teeth, fins, and tail are depicted red.)

The Whaley Abbey on the banks of the Calder, in Lancaster County, has (says Mr. Moule) the following coat-of-arms:

"Gu., three whales haurient or., in the mouth of each a crosier of the last."

This monastery was founded in 1309 by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lancaster, for Cistercian Monks, and described by Rev. T. D. Whittaker, LL.D., a vicar of Whaley in 1809.

Other examples of the heraldry of fish are given by the author. Herring are found on the arms of a family named Heringaud, as follows:

Gules three herrings haurient argent. (See Roll of Edward II.)

Trout are found on the arms of a family named Troutbeck, as follows:

Azure three trouts fretted in triangle argent.

Many like instances of the heraldry of fish are on record.

Heraldry may be described as the art of blazoning in technical words the armorial bearings. It also treats of their history and how by their means certain dignities are represented, their titular rank and genealogies. Heraldry in its day was a necessity. It represented a real want in the method of warfare common in the middle ages. It was only by the coat-of-arms that the leader could be known in the dust and conflict of battle. So long as knights were encased in steel plate their features were concealed. But when gun-powder, or as it was then called, "villainous saltpetre," came into use, closed helmets were laid aside. Skill and strategy, rather than personal valor, became the distinguished qualities of a leader. Hence armorial bearings fell into disuse in war.

Heraldry is the offspring of the feudal system. Feudalism owes its existence and growth to the absence of any strong central government. It was a struggle against anarchy and barbarism. In the dissolution of all law which followed the death of Charlemagne, powerful leaders were constantly engaged in domestic warfare. It was a struggle for power by acquiring landed property and corresponding dignities. The inhabitants of the soil were the vassals, who owed a sworn fealty to their lord. Feudalism was an *imperium in imperio.* Royal power and feudalism were always in antagonism. Its very essence was the disintegration of every country in which it existed. Its origin as a system may be fixed at the beginning of the eleventh century. It continued as a social evil about two hundred years.

Heraldry had its growth in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.[1] The earliest and most valuable records of English armorial bearings are the "Rolls of Arms" of the first half of the thirteenth century. That of Henry III, known as Glover's "Roll," drawn up between 1243 and 1246, describes or emblazons 218 coats-of-arms and shows the early stage of heraldry. About one-half are composed solely of ordinaries and others of simple lines and figures. Of these figures the pike is the only fish. This is the first use of fish in heraldry. This sufficiently shows that heraldry was then in its early growth.

In the fourteenth century the "Roll" of Edward II (1307–1327) blazoned 957 coats-of-arms,[2] showing that the use of arms had greatly increased in England during the thirteenth century.

But the glories of heraldry reached their zenith in the reign of Richard II (1377–1400), with "Youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm of State."

Not until Richard III (1483–1485), however, was it thought necessary to place under specific control the whole heraldry of the kingdom. In 1487 a Herald College or College of Arms was incorporated by the crown. It consisted of three knights at arms, and the Chester, Lancashire, Richmond, Sommerset, Windsor and York heralds, together with the earl marshal. Its object was to examine all existing arms—allow none without authority—and also reduce the rules of blazoning to a system. None but the nobility and gentry were allowed a coat-of-arms.

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[1] "General Armory of the British Empire," by Sir J. Bernard Burke, LL.D.

[2] "History of the Orders of Knighthood," by Sir N. H. Nichols.

The object in view made it necessary to visit the several counties throughout the kingdom. The principal officers of the college—called kings of arms—visited the capital towns of each county and summoned the surrounding gentry to record their pedigrees and show title to their armorial bearings. The first visit was made in 1528–9. The earl marshal's court continued to hold investigations until the beginning of the last century. It held jurisdiction over all irregularities in the transmission of the arms of a family from father to son.

A coat of arms belonging to the head of a family, must retain its principal bearings in those of his sons who should receive this honor. Thus persons of the same family were identified by certain figures used, called "differences." In this way the coat-of-arms would determine to what family its owner belonged. This custom was introduced in the reign of Richard II. The family arms and the differences were registered in the College of Arms. This in time became of the greatest assistance in tracing pedigrees and the descent of properties and titles. Heraldry is now principally studied as an aid to historical investigations.

In the beginning of the last century the Earl Marshals' Court fell into disuse and was abolished. From that time the College of Arms has never attempted to regulate by compulsive authority the heraldry of the kingdom. Still much of the proper business of heraldry is transacted in the College of Arms. Much more, however, is transacted improperly and outside of it. Many

bear arms to-day by the authority of that College, but a much greater number, whose fathers have risen from obscurity, have assumed arms according to their fancy. Armorial bearings in this democratic age are in greater demand than in the days of chivalry.

Tournaments.

The most magnificent display of heraldry was exhibited by the splendid ceremony of the tournament, or joust,

> Where throngs of knights and barons bold
> In weeds of peace, high triumphs hold.

These luxuriant and gorgeous assemblies drew a vast multitude of people.

The tournament was instituted by Henry I, who was the third of the Norman Dynasty. It was an exhibition of courage, prowess and skill in arms. Sir Joseph Edmonson, in his "Complete body of Heraldry," quotes William Camden as high authority, who says: "Shortly after the conquest the estimation of arms began in the expeditions to the Holy Land. The arms used in those Crusades gradually became hereditary. It was accounted an especial honor to posterity to retain the arms displayed in the Holy Land against the professed enemies of Christianity."

Heraldry assumed a high position in the Crusades. Knights of the Cross fought in steel armor.

The earliest heraldric documents handed down to us, according to Sir J. Bernard Burke in his "General Armory," is a roll of arms made between 1240 and 1245,

and affords good evidence that heraldry at that time was reduced to a science. But the tournament, as an irregular sportive combat at arms, originated before the days of heraldry. It was then conducted after the manner of the gladiators of ancient Rome. Such was its sanguinary nature, that it was prohibited by Henry II (1154–1159), but with the rise of chivalry and knighthood, one hundred years later, the tournament lost many of its objectionable features. During the crusades it was encouraged throughout Christendom. It encouraged martial exploits and a generous estimation of all knightly offices. It became a court pageant, magnificent and costly. It was conducted by a code of laws and attended with less personal injury. Knights and men of highest rank from all parts of the country, and even from distant countries, attended with splendid retinues. Each in the combat was known only by his coat-of-arms as he rode, enveloped in plate armor, into the field. In a passage at arms each other's antagonist is unknown except by the coat-of-arms emblazoned on his armor. The tragic death of Henry II of France at a tournament in 1559, led to its abolition throughout Europe as a popular entertainment. As a memento of the past, it was occasionally revived at court festivals. A new civilization was dawning upon the world.

Chivalry and Knighthood.

The following record is not a discussion of the subject. That has been done by abler minds. It could not, however, be ignored in examining the history of a numerous

family so largely connected with this phase of society. As a class movement it was a reformation of manners. It was the beginning of a refined court etiquette, especially toward women. It stimulated a thirst for personal adventure and heroic achievements in war, for the honor received. The following outline is the result of notes taken in the course of historic reading in the preparation of this family record.

Chivalry and knighthood are nearly synonymous. They were combined in one person who received appropriate training for them. Knighthood was conferred by the crown, or some person of high rank. It received its titles and honor from the highest authority of government. No man, however high his order of nobility, could be a knight without the appropriate ceremony of initiation. Knighthood had many orders—there were Knights of the Bath, Knights of the Thistle, and Knights of the Garter. Chivalry had no orders; it was a form of social intercourse. It had its rules of demeanor, especially toward ladies of rank.

The beginning of knighthood or chivalry may be traced in its rudimentary forms to the reign of Charlemagne. At the dissolution of his great empire, feudalism, and with it knighthood and chivalry, became the prevailing forms of society in Europe. Guizot, in his History of Civilization, says: "Feudalism in the tenth century was necessary, and the only social system practicable. It was a defense against barbarism. All unity of government was gone—society was dismembered. A multitude of petty, obscure, isolated, incoherent societies arose." The

poets and historians of that day regarded it as "universal anarchy," and believed that the end of the world was at hand. Yet it was a social system necessary as the inevitable consequence of the previous state of things. It always stood in the way of a general government. The two are necessarily antagonistic and cannot exist together.

William the Conqueror attempted to give feudalism a legal status but failed. Still feudalism has many noble sentiments and verities. The earliest buds of literature and science germinated in feudal castles—manners became more refined and assumed a certain dignity and grandeur. Chivalry here attained its highest elevation. It developed by whom and for whom it was founded, but it left the masses in degradation and bondage. The old Anglo-Saxon government was characterized by a singular system of joint responsibility. Any man not attached to some superior was called a "lordless man" and regarded as a kind of outlaw. If he did not choose a lord for himself, his kindred were bound to present him to the county court and select a lord for him. This relation under the Normans after the conquest became one of lord and tenant, with its mutual rights and obligations. This constituted the main feature of the feudal system.

Under William the Conqueror, knighthood and chivalry became the glory of military service. The tournament also became a favorite and attractive field for their display. This occasion drew persons of rank from neighboring kingdoms with large and imposing reti-

nues. No knight could enter the contest except he prove his noble birth and rank. If accused of any lack of bravery or loyalty by any lady present, he was excluded from the field. When the lists were complete the knights in armour entered the arena, known only by their emblazoned shields. At the word of the herald opposing combatants rode at each other in full career, directing their lances at the helmet or shield of their antagonists. He was judged the victor who broke the most spears "as they ought to be broken—who held his seat the longest—and who showed most courage in keeping his visor closed."

During the contest the scene was animated by approving shouts for any display of skill—ladies waved their scarfs—friends of each knight shouted from the galleries. Judges announced the prizes, which were presented by female hands with the following words: "Honor to the sons of the brave!"—which resounded from the multitude, as the victor led by a lady with a golden chain, advanced to receive the prize.

Chivalry and knighthood grew out of a desire to correct extensive evils which existed at that period. It was a desire of the strong to protect the weak. Of all the weak, woman appealed most strongly to the chivalrous adventurer. This sentiment at length produced the devotion to the sex which was the strongest manifestation of chivalry.

The writer of a chivalrous romance gives us an ideal of chivalry as understood in its day, by which it will be seen how far short it comes of the life and fruit of

christianity. He makes the words of a woman as follows: He who loyally serves his lady will not only be blessed to the heighth of man's felicity in this life, but will never fall into those sins which will prevent his happiness hereafter. Pride will be entirely effaced from the heart of him who endeavors by humility and courtesy to win the grace of a lady. The true faith of a lover will defend him from the other deadly sins of anger, envy, sloth and gluttony. His devotion to his mistress will render the vice of incontinence impossible.

We cannot think this a true picture of the social relations even in the age of chivalry. It doubtless possessed aspirations and sentiments highly creditable to the ruling classes, in one of the hardest and most brutal periods of the world's history. "Chivalry was embroidered on the dark background of that corrupt age." That it should partake of the character of those times was inevitable. To valor and beauty everything was permissible. The marriage vow was little regarded—the literature which furnished amusement for knights and ladies was thoroughly licentious. One of the vows of the knights was to protect the just rights of the weak, such as widows and orphans, yet after chivalry had been sanctioned by the church and law, the grossest acts of oppression and breaches of faith were perpetrated by men who belonged to the flower of knighthood.

Richard I (1189–1199), king of England, was a "true knight." He excelled in chivalrous exercises. The English historian of chivalry says of him: "In him appeared the whole knightly character, in all its knightly

dignity and splendor. He possessed the finest spirit of chivalrous liberality. His name is the most striking in the history of the crusades, yet he was a bad man—a bad son—a bad king—a bad associate—false, fickle, cruel, violent and rapacious." His massacre of the garrison of Acre shocked even the spirit of the twelfth century.

Edward I may also be referred to as a like instance. Called the "English Justiman," yet "behaved toward woman with intolerable cruelty."

The age of chivalry—properly so called—extended from the beginning of the crusades to the close of the war of the Roses, about four hundred years, or from 1095 to 1485.

During this time all that was especially characteristic of it rose, reached its maturity, and fell into decay. One principal cause of the growth of chivalry, we may say the chief cause, was the action of the church. Chivalry did not originate in the church. The clergy, who were the principal humanizing agents of those times, saw with satisfaction that chivalry and knighthood stood for "right and order."

Papacy, as a general rule, has preferred to operate with means made ready to her hand, rather than to construct new machinery. Chivalry was admirably adapted to her present wants. Crusades were becoming a necessity. Statesmen and clergy could not fail to see that if the Mussulman was not assailed in the east, he would assail Christianity in the west. The church assumed the profession of arms and became united with chivalry.

The effect was to relieve chivalry of some of its severe and exceptional features. This gave to chivalry and knighthood a religious as well as a military character.

The decline of chivalry commenced as soon as the introduction of gunpowder changed the mode of warfare. The steel-clad knight withdrew from the flash of a powder he called "villainous saltpetre." As a social institution and military régime it gradually passed away. But its code of honor, and standard of conduct long remained as a test of propriety in the higher ranks of society. It undoubtedly has had much to do in moulding the form and directing the course of western civilization in those mediæval times.

It is, however, variously estimated by the best historians, Drummond says: "The christian knights in mortal combat observed the duties and courtesies of their order. If taken prisoner, they could be released and trusted on parole. But when not in camp, the home of the knight was in the court or castle. It was here that his prowess in the campaign or tournament was rewarded discreetly or indiscreetly by the ladies in whose cause he was in part enrolled. Hence in no period were women held in greater outward respect by men. Yet in no period did more license in the association of the sexes prevail." It is a strange comment on the manners of those times that the word "gallantry" should have signified both bravery and illicit love. But if chastity was not among the cardinal virtues of chivalry they could boast of their valor, loyalty, courtesy and munificence. Had these virtues been practised in their

true spirit and meaning, they would have removed the dissoluteness of manners with which they were connected.

Mr. Freeman's estimate of chivalry is of much weight. The following are his own words: "The chivalrous spirit is above all things a class spirit. The good knight is bound to endless fantastic courtesies toward men, and still more toward women of a certain rank. He may treat all below that rank with any degree of scorn and cruelty. The spirit of chivalry implies the arbitrary choice of one or two virtues to be practiced in such an exaggerated degree as to become vices, while the ordidary laws of right and wrong are forgotten.

"The false code of honor supplants the laws of the commonwealth, the laws of God, and the eternal principles of right. Chivalry in its military aspect, not only encouraged the love of war for its own sake, without regard to the cause for which war is waged, it also encouraged an extravagant regard for a fantastic show of personal daring which cannot in any way advance the object of the seige or war going on.

"Chivalry is, in short, in morals very much what fuedalism is in law. Each substitutes private personal obligations—obligations devised in the interests of an exclusive class—for the more homely duties of an honest man and a good citizen."

Gibbon speaks of knighthood as an order particularly dedicated to the service of "God and the Ladies," and adds: "I blush to write such discordant names."

But a different vejw of knighthood is taken by Mr.

Burke in his history of the French revolution. He speaks of it as the nurse of "manly sentiment and heroic enterprise." "Never, never more," he says, "shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex—that proud subordination of heart which kept alive even in servitude—itself the spirit of an exalted freedom—that sensibility of principle—that chastity of honor which inspired courage whilst it mitigated ferocity—which ennobled whatever it touched, and under which vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness."

Monumental Records.

The rectory of Norton, says Nichols, dates back to 1212. It is sometimes called Kings Norton, and Norton Juxta Galby, to distinguish it from other places of the same name. It is nine miles from Harborough and seven and one-half miles from Leicester. This Lordship occurs three times in doomsday book.

The name of Ralph Whaley, Esq., appears first as resident of Norton. He fiefed the manor of Norton held of the crown by fealty. He also possessed the rectory, advowson and patronage of the vicarage or rectorate. His death occurred January 1st, 1600.

In this old church at Norton are hundreds of monumental inscriptions. Some of those which bear this family name are here copied, and may be of interest. A description of them was made in 1751.

Ralph Whaley, son of the above fiefed of the manor of Norton, held of the king by fealty and two shillings

rent. He died December 9th, 1638. He left his eldest and heir aged eight years, but he dying young was succeeded by his next brother, named William Whaley, who in 1660 became one of the Knights of the Royal Oak, his estate being then at least £2,000 per annum.

The church at Norton was rebuilt by Mr. Forbrey, who by the death of Bernard Whaley, son of the above William Whaley, received the lordship of Norton and that of Galby.

The entrance of the above churchyard, through a handsome balustrade gate, is by an ascent of ten stone steps, over which are the arms of Whaley (so spelled) impaling a cross patonce between four trefoils, slipped.

William Whaley, Esq., and Bernard Whaley, Esq., were the patrons of the church from 1605 to 1750.

In the church on a large blue marble slab is written:

"Ralph, eldest son of William Whaley, Esq. Born July 20th, 1595. Died December 14th, 1638."

"William Whaley, Esq., only surviving son of Ralph Whaley. Born May 14th, 1620. Died March 29th, 1719."

Below this inscription is an alabaster monument with the figures of the children, all kneeling on cushions in prayer, being four sons and seven daughters, with the following inscription: "Here lyeth the body of William Whaley, Esq., who married Frances, one of the daughters and heirs of Ralph Whaley, Esq., of Norton, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters."

"William Whaley. Born, 1567. Died, 1632, aged 65 years."

"Frances, his wife. Born, 1567. Died, 1633, aged 66 years."

"William, his third son, erected the above monument at his own charge."

In the north aisle, over the doorway, the following is painted in gold letters: "Here lies the body of William Whaley of Goodby, Gent.—son of William and Susanna Whaley of Norton. Born May 23d, 1639, and departed the 1st of September, 1692. Also his infant son Wyamarus, who was born March 31st, 1675, and died September 19th, 1690."

His picture is on a plate attached to the tomb.

Between the two highest pillars on blue marble is written: "Here lies the body of Mrs. Hester Whaley, who departed this life December 9th, 1751, aged 83 years. Her works do follow her: but the remembrance of them continues an instructive example to posterity."

The following inscription is on the tomb of Mrs. Elizabeth Whaley in the chancel of the Screveton church. Her husband, Barnard Whaley, was the son of Barnard Whaley. Born, 1683. Died, 1752.

She was the great-niece of Sir Edward Nichols, who was Premier to King Charles I and II. She died June 28th, 1734.

"Her trust in Providence and hopes of immortality in the most hard and grievous pain, supplied her with comfort and cheerfulness, till a long and severe disease, which could not take away her patience, at length took away her life.

"She died in the forty-sixth year of her age, lamented much by all, but most by her husband, whose conjugal duty, mixed with gratitude and grief, hath placed this stone over her grave.

The great may be admired,
The good should be imitated."

Against the wall is a monument of freestone with Ionic pilasters, pediment and urn, inscribed as follows:

"Beneath this stone lies interred Annie Whaley, daughter of Charles Manning, Esq., of Darlford, in the County of Kent. Her conversation was agreeable, her manners amiable, her faith unfeigned, and her charity universal. Childless, she performed the duty of the best parent to the fatherless, of the best wife to her husband, and of the best friend to his friends."

The Norton church register records the marriage of William Whaley to Frances Whaley on Dec. 17th, 1590.

Under the altar are these inscriptions:

1. "Hic deposuerunt Thomas et Maria Whalley, filiolam Martham charum pignus, scientes cui crediderunt natam et denatam ann. Dom. 1624."
2. "Haec sunt incunabula in quibus Thomas et Maria conjux filium Tho. Whalley, sapitum posuerupt; natum, renatum et denatum anno Dom. 1628, et denuo nasciturum."

In the south aisle of the church is the following:

"Sub hoc lapide conduntur illustrium virorum
Thomas et Johannis Whalley charae reliquae;
Quas exuit ille sexto non. Maii anno Dom. 1637;
Quas exuit hic quarto iduum mensis Ju. anno Dom. 1638,
Uterque coelebs.
Latas redituraе anima Christique nuptias expectat,
Tantum est. Ampliora si quaeras est ubi consulas."

Whaley Abbey.[1]

In the year 1172, when the veneration for monastic institutions was at its height, when a partial reform of the Benedictine Order, under Sir Bernard, had directed the bounty of kings and nobles into this channel, John Constable, of Chester, founded a monastery of Cistertians at Stanlowe, appointing that it should be called "Locus Benedictus."

About a century later it was removed to the deanery of Whaley. This was the first place where the gospel was preached in the west of England. Paulinus, a missionary from Rome, first preached the gospel here in A. D. 627. Many were converted from Idolatry to Christianity. Three crosses were erected as a consecration and memento.

This parish, or deanery, in the thirteenth century consisted of over sixty villages. This place, so respectable for its privileges—so venerable for its antiquity—so interesting for the particulars of its early history—was founded by William Whaley, and the place received its name from him. It was situated nearly equidistant between Lancaster and Manchester.

In 1536–7 this Abbey of Whaley was confiscated on account of treason, and so its existence ceased. "I find," says the author, "only one Abbot by the name of Whaley prior to 1500—namely, Fr. Edmund Whaley."

This establishment consisted of Lord Abbot, the prior,

[1] Notes from the "History of the Original Parish of Whaley in the Counties of Lancaster and York," by Thomas D. Whitaker, LL.D., F.S.A.

twenty monks, uncertain numbers of novices, twenty servants belonging to the Abbot and seventy in the general service of the house—in all about one hundred and twenty persons. Among them are the following who bore the name of Whaley:

Thomas Whaley of Sparth, in the parish of Whaley.

Thomas, his son, of Sparth and of Oriel College, Oxford.

John W. Whaley of Blackburn, Lancaster County. Died in 1733.

James Whaley of Clerkhill. Died, 1734.

John Whaley of Blackburn. Born, 1700.

James Whaley of Clerkhill, Lancaster County. Died in 1780.

Robert Whaley, M.D., of Oriel College, Oxford. Born at Blackburn, 1712.[1]

Descendants of Edward Whaley.

John Whaley was the eldest son of Edward Whaley, the regicide, and of his first wife, Judith Duffel Whaley.[2] He was born A. D., 1633. He married the daughter of Sir Henry Springate. He was made Cornet of Horse in Cromwell's army, a member of parliament for Nottingham in 1658–9—also for the borough of Shoreham. His eldest son, and heir by this marriage, was Herbert Whaley.

To him (Herbert) Charles II granted the manor which

[1] "It was here," says our author, "that by the holding of large landed estates the title 'Lordship of Whaley' was given."

[2] See Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell."

parliament had given to the Major-General, his grandfather. Also one belonging to the Earl, the Marquis, and afterward the Duke of Newcastle, with the rest of his own lands forfeited to the crown. In 1672 Herbert Whaley was in possession of the paternal inheritance of the Whaleys which had been purchased by the Duke of Newcastle.

Was he the captain of the ship who came to see Theophilus Whaley?

Frances Whaley Goffe,[1] daughter of Edward, the regicide, and sister of John Whaley, as above, in her letter to her husband, William Goffe, in 1662, says: "My brother John has gone across the sea, I know not whither." John had married in England and his wife had died leaving one son, Herbert. This son had grown to man's estate and was independent. Sir Herbert Whaley, knight, eldest son of John Whaley, and grandson of the regicide, remained in England and came in possession of some of the family property, and married there. He is now represented (1878) by George Hammond Whaley, Esq., of Plas Modoc, Denberghshire, Wales.

The late Sir John Whaley Smythe Gardner was, it is thought, a descendant of Herbert Whaley.

Mr. Littledale says in the public records office in Dublin, Ireland,[2] there are proceedings instituted in 1699, in Court of Chancery, by Oliver Whaley, son of the regicide, against John Ormsby and Richard Whaley

[1] Robert P. Robins' "Notes and Queries" in Pennsylvania Magazine of History, 1878.

[2] See letter of Wm. F. Littledale of Whalley Abby, Wicklow County, Ireland, dated Feb. 7, 1878, in "Notes and Queries" in Pennsylvania Magazine of History.

and others. . . . . A certain witness said (Oct. 26th, 1699): "I was in London about 1683 as a servant with John Whaley, who met a Captain John Whaley, a knight; also met one Mrs. Goffe, living at Bridge Foot, London, and a relative of John Whaley," and adds: "My master, Henry Whaley, died in Ireland—in Dublin—and was buried in St. Werburgh's church."

The following pamphlet of Mr. Robins led to a discussion on the question it aims to answer, namely: Did Whalley, the regicide, emigrate to Maryland and die there? It will be found in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol 11.

Edward Whalley, the Regicide.

BY ROBERT PATTERSON ROBINS.

There has been much written and said concerning the life of this most remarkable man, and especially with reference to that part of it which was spent in this country, and not a few have been the theories concerning the last resting-place of one whose life was characterized by so much adventure. A most valuable, although a somewhat discursive work by President Stiles, of Yale College, published in 1794,[1] opened a discussion which is even now being carried on with as much vigor and perseverance as characterized the worthy doctor's attempts to clear away the then almost impenetrable fog of mystery which surrounds the later years of the regicide's life. Upon the many suppositions and theories concerning this much-mooted point, I propose to offer another theory, by endeavoring to adduce the evidence which leads me to believe that the regicide Whalley lies buried

[1] A History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I, etc., by Ezra Stiles, S.T.D., LL.D., President of Yale College.

neither at New Haven nor Hadley, nor yet at Naragansett, but that his later years were spent on the eastern shore of Maryland, in the *then* county of Somerset, and that there he died and was buried.

Before entering upon a discussion of the points referred to above, a brief sketch of his career is necessary to preserve the continuity of the narrative, and to supply information to those who have not been able to obtain a history of the previous life and military services of Cromwell's relative and ally.

Major-General Edward Whalley was the second son of Thomas Whalley of Kirkton, Nottinghamshire, and Frances Cromwell, third daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchinbrook (grandfather of the Protector), and was born about 1615. Bred to mercantile life, though in what branch we have no record, he pursued his avocations until the breaking out of the war between King Charles I and the Parliament, when he gave up trade for arms, and embraced the side of the Parliament. In August, 1642, he is recorded as cornet of the 60th regiment of horse, and his rise from that position was rapid, until he occupied a post of high honor in the army. In 1645, in reward of his gallant and distinguished bearing at the battle of Naseby, he was made a Colonel of Horse, and received other honors. "The first civil war lasted for two years longer, and no regiment was more busy than Col. Whalley's. We trace him at the defeat of Goring's army at Langport (July 10, 1645), at the seiges of Bridgewater (July 11–25, 1645), of Sherborne Castle (Aug. 1–15, 1645), of Bristol (Aug. 21–Sept. 11, 1645), of Exeter (Feb., 1646), of Oxford (March, 1646), and of Banbury. On May 9, 1646, the day on which his letter to the Speaker, announcing the storming of Banbury Castle, was written and received, the House voted him their thanks and £100 for the purchase of two horses."[1] In Janu-

[1] *Vide* "Memoranda concerning Edward Whalley and William Goffe," by Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, 1876.

ary, 1649, he was one of the fifty-nine who signed the warrant for the execution of King Charles, and was present at the execution of his unhappy sovereign. Continuing steadfast in his allegiance to his cousin, Oliver Cromwell, he was advanced by him to the rank of Major-General, and was entrusted with the government of the five counties, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick and Leicester. He was one of the representatives for Nottinghamshire in the Parliament, held in 1656–57, and a short time after was appointed by the Protector, Commissary-General for Scotland, and was called up into the other house, in which he sat as "Edward, Lord Whalley."

"During the eight months' Protectorate which succeeded the death of Oliver Cromwell, Whalley was the mainstay of the Cromwell dynasty; but Richard's abdication came on May 5, 1659, and the Long Parliament on reassembling withdrew Whalley's commission as General, through fear of his influence with the army. In October, when the army tried to seize the power, Whalley was sent as one of their Commissioners to treat with his old comrade, Monk; but Monk refused to meet him, and presently the Restoration was accomplished."

When it was no longer safe for any of those immediately concerned in the murder of Charles I to remain in England, Whalley, together with his son-in-law, Goffe, who also had played an important part in the bloody drama which had been enacting for the past twenty years, embarked from Gravesend in a swift-sailing vessel,[1] bound for Boston, and arrived in New England on July 27, 1660. Upon landing in Boston, they proceeded immediately to Cambridge, where they remained for seven months. When the Act of Indemnity was brought over, and it was found that they were excepted from its benefits by name, and when Governor En-

[1] Under the names of Edward Richardson and William Stephenson.

dicott summoned his council of assistants to consult about securing them, it became imperative for the judges to retire to a more secluded place. Accordingly on Feb. 26, they left Cambridge, and after a nine day's journey arrived at New Haven, where they appeared openly as Mr. Davenport's guests for three weeks. But the news of a royal proclamation for their arrest coming to New Haven on March 27, they went to Milford, and appearing openly there, they returned the same night to New Haven, and remained in concealment at Mr. Davenport's until May. After many narrow escapes, they contrived to turn away the Commissioners on a false scent, and for nearly four years they remained at Milford. In 1664, four Royal Commissioners arrived in Boston (toward the end of July), and "On the 13th of October, 1664, the judges removed to Hadley, near an hundred miles distant, travelling only by night; where Mr. Russell, the minister of the place, had previously consented to receive them. Here they remained concealed fifteen or sixteen years, very few persons in the colony being privy to it. The last account of Goffe is from a letter dated *Ebenezer*, the name they gave their several places of abode, April, 2, 1679." (Stiles, p. 26.)

All the New England historians agree in fixing the death of Whalley between 1674 and 1676, which is the first vital difference between the narratives published up to this time and the theory of the present essayist. Let us examine then, their authorities for this assertion.

A letter of Goffe's to his wife in England, dated 1674, in which he says of Whalley, "your old friend, Mr. R., is yet living, but continues in that weak condition of which I formerly have given you account, and have not now much to add."[1]

Yet the same year we have him writing to Hooke, and

[1] See Stiles, Judges, pp. 118–119.

saying. "I do not apprehend the near approach of his death more now (save only he is so much older) than I did two years ago." (See Dexter's Memoranda, p. 24.)

Yet the letter from Goffee to his wife, together with the discovery of a man's bones in the cellar wall of Mr. Russel's house, is the only evidence upon which the assertion (that Whalley died in 1675 or 1676) can be based. And there is no reason to presume these remains to be those of Whalley any more than those of Goffe. As the matter stands it is impossible for any one to say more than that both of the judges were living in 1674, and that there is no mention of Whalley after this date; that the bones found in Mr. Russel's cellar may as well have been the remains of Goffe as of Whalley.

With regard to the theory that *both* of the regicides were interred near the grave of Dixwell, in New Haven, a word must now be said.

President Stiles, in citing this evidence says (p. 170): "When I first visited the E. W. stone, the moss of antiquity being yet upon it, both by inspection and by feeling the lacunae with my fingers, I read the date 1678, thinking it a mistake of the engraver, without once thinking or perceiving that the inverted 7 might be 5. But afterward revisiting it, I perceived that the inverted 7 was also 5. The moss being now thoroughly rubbed off, the 5 is more obvious than the 7." Here the President himself acknowledges what he afterwards says must be either "error or deception." It is very evident that all the conclusions of Dr. Stiles with reference to the E. W. stone were *forced* judgments; in other words, the theory that Whalley and Goffe were buried in New Haven, was caused by the fact that two grave stones with unsatisfactory and contradictory inscriptions were found near the grave of Dixwell, the other regicide. And it does not, moreover, seem to me that Dr. Stiles has proved satisfactorily that the M. G. stone is that of Goffe, and not that

of Governor Gilbert. He merely says, "It will ever be difficult to persuade a New Haven man, and especially one of the family of Gilbert, that so small and insignificant a stone was put up at the grave of so honorable an ancestor, and so distinguished a person in civil life as Governor Gilbert." And then he proceeds to state that tradition had it that the Governor's grave was among those taken down in 1754, when the meeting-house was enlarged. If this be true, where could there be a more proper place for the stone to be transferred to than near the graves of Governor Eaton and Governor Jones? And even should such a conclusion seem forced, it could not be more so than that at which the President arrives, *i.e.*, that M. G. means William Goffe, and 80 stands for 1680. Granting for the nonce that the M. G. stone is that of Governor Gilbert, how insignificant becomes the evidence that the E. W. stone is that of Whalley. Indeed, I see no reason to doubt that this stone also belonged to a citizen of New Haven, one Edward Wigglesworth, who died in that place on the first of October, 1653. "I acknowledge," says Mr. Dexter, in his interesting "Memoranda," "that the 3 is more like an 8; but nobody except Dr. Stiles ever suspected that the 5 was a 7." I do not see that there can be any doubt that both these stones have obtained their notoriety because of their proximity to the grave of Dixwell. The curious resemblance between the lettering on the stones and the initials of the regicides, I regard as nothing more than a remarkable, although not unprecedented coincidence.

We have now to consider a tradition which Dr. Stiles treats as of little importance, and which other writers on this subject entirely ignore, viz., that in 1680, one of the judges left Hadley, journeyed west and south, and finally brought up in Virginia.

"It has always been in public fame," says President Stiles (p. 179), "that of the two judges at Hadley, one

died there and was buried in the minister's cellar, but *which this was, was never said;* and that the other, to escape Randolph's dangerous searches, disappeared, and was supposed to have gone off to the west towards Virginia, and was heard of no more. This I perfectly remember to have been the current story in my youth. No one in conversation pretended to designate which was which until in 1764, when Governor Hutchinson first published his history . . . when therefore, Mr. Prout and others used to speak of one going off to the westward, no one before 1764 thought of its being Goffe more than Whalley." In another place (p. 204), he says, "The story of one going off to the westward, after the other's death at Hadley, is spread all over New England, and is as trite at Rhode Island at this day, as at New Haven and Hadley." There Dr. Stiles leaves the matter, saying, "on the whole, I consider it by no means certain, yet rather probable, that they all three lie buried in New Haven." Nor is there any reason to suppose the bones found in Mr. Russel's cellar to be those of Whalley, any more than Goffe. (See Mr. Dexter's Memoranda, p. 26.) So that the subject is, at best, by no means settled.

But there follows upon this chaos a piece of evidence which, to my mind, does much to resolve it into an orderly series of events, and which reconciles many heretofore apparently conflicting statements. This evidence is contained in a document written by Thomas Robins 3rd, of Worcester County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, in the year 1769, and reads as follows:—

"As most men wish to know something of their ancestors, and as I have from authentic documents and direct tradition, collected a number of facts relative to my ancestor, Edward Whalley, otherwise Edward Middleton,[1] ye

[1] In both the places in which this word occurs it is so blurred and faded as to be almost illegible; Middleton seems, however, to be what was written.

regicide, I desire to set down here ye facts concerning his life and death in Maryland.

" Edward Whalley was born in Northamptonshire, England, about 1615, & married Elizabeth Middleton : soon after he joined in ye rebelion, under Oliver Cromwell, & was one of ye judges yt condemned king Charles ye first, and at ye restoration of Chas. ye second (ano domini 1660), he fled to America with many of his misguided companions : he went to Conneticut, and there lived in concealment until ye reward offered by ye Crown of England made his residence amongst ye Yankees unsafe, and he then came to Virginia in 1681, where two of his wife's brothers met him with his family : he then traveled up to ye province of Maryland and settled first at ye mouth of ye Pokemoke river, but finding yt too publick a place, he came to Sinepuxent, a neck of land open to ye Atlantic Ocean, where Col. Stephen was surveying, & bought a tract of land from him, and called it Genezar, it contained 22 hundred acres, south end of Sinepuxent, & made a settlement on ye southern extremity, and called it South Point, to ye which place he brought his family about 1687 in ye name of Edward Midleton ; his owne name he made not publick until after this date, after ye revolution in England (in ye yeare of our Lord 1688) when he let his name be seen in publick papers & had ye lands patented in his owne name. He brought with him from ye province of Virginia, six children, three sonnes and three daughters. He had one daughter, ye wife of his companion Goffe, in England. His sonns were John, Nathaniel, and Elias, his daughters were Rachel, Elizabeth, and Bridges. Nathaniel Whaley married and settled in Maryland, John Whaley went to ye province of Delaware and settled, and his family afterwards removed away from ye province to ye south. Elias Whaley married Sarah Peel, daughter of Col. Thomas Peel, & died leaving one darter, Leah Whally, and she married

Thomas Robins 2d of ye name, & died leaving one son Thomas Robins 3d of ye name, ye deponant. Edward Whalley's darters all married, Rachel married Mr. Reckliffe, Elizabeth married Willm Turvale, and Bridges married Ebenezer Franklin. Col. Whaley lived to a very advanced age, and was blind for many years before his death, he died in ye yeare of our Lord 1718, aet. 103 years. His will and yt of his sonne Elias, we have here in ye records. His descendants are living here in ye province but hold to ye established church, for ye which they ever pray ye divine protection. So died Whalley ye regicide. Had he received yt due to him, he would have suffered and died on ye scaffold as did many of his traitorous companions.

Vivat rex.

Thomas Robins 3d of ye name.

July 8th in the year of our Lord 1769."

This document forms a valuable addendum to the proofs that one of the regicides *did* leave New England and visit Virginia, and likewise fixes the fact on Whalley. Nor is it improbable (as Dr. Stiles rather rashly concludes) that Whalley could be able to make such a journey. Indeed there are many reasons which render this journey highly probable without our having recourse to the evidence contained in the above paper ; for example—

(1) The renewed persecution incident upon the arrival of Edward Randolph, the King's Commissioner, in 1686.

(2) The advantage of a warmer climate in his then weak condition of body.

(3) The more comparative safety of a Proprietary Government over a Charter Province. When we add to these the additional reason given us in the paper above cited, that his wife and sons[1] were in Virginia awaiting him, the possibility becomes almost a certainty.

[1] In a letter from Frances (Whalley) Goffe to her husband, dated 1662, she says : "My brother John is gon across the sea, I know not wither."—See Hutchinson's Hist. of Mass. p. 534.

I must also draw attention to the following *coincidences*, which are of themselves almost convincing proof.

(4) The sequence of events, Edward Whalley (or one of the regicides, it matters not which), leaves New England in 1680. In 1681 Edward Middleton appears stealthily in Virginia. He seems especially unwilling to be noticed, and finding Virginia "too publick" (*i. e.*, too many Churchmen there), he leaves, and travels into Maryland. Here he settles, first at the mouth of the Pokemoke River, but this also proves "too publick," so he moves down to Sinepuxent. Here he buys land and settles—all this time under an assumed name. *But*, after the Revolution of 1688, when all danger to the regicides vanishes upon the accession of William and Mary, he reassumes the name of Whalley, and has his lands repatented.

(5) The assumed name, being, as nearly as one can ascertain, that of the wife of Whalley, the regicide.

(6) The names of his children being names common in the Whalley and Cromwell families.

In fact the whole paper actualizes what was before nothing but a supposition. (It must be remembered that the paper was written some quarter of a century before the publication of Dr. Stiles' Book, and consequently there could be no information gleaned from that source.)

To sum up our evidence, we conclude—

(1) That there is no *proof* that Whalley died in New England.

(2) That the bones found at Hadley may as well have been those of Goffe as of Whalley.

(3) That modern writers on this subject have decided that *neither* of the judges was buried in New Haven.

(4) That there has been in New England from 1680 a tradition that one of the judges left Hadley in 1680, and journeyed west and south to Virginia.

(5) That in 1681 Edward Middleton appeared in

Virginia, and settled afterwards in Maryland; that after 1688, he put off the name of Middleton (the maiden name of the regicide's wife) and resumed that of Whalley; that some of his children bore the family names of the Whalleys and Cromwells. That the presence in America of John Whalley, son of the regicide, is shown by the letter of Frances Goffe to her husband; and that the bearing of Middleton was that of one who was in danger of his life, until (in 1689) all danger from England was past, when he reassumed boldly his own name.

These facts, together with many traditions (too voluminous to cite here, where we have to do mainly with fact,) leave no doubt in my mind as to the identity of the Edward Whalley of Maryland with the celebrated regicide.

THE WILL OF EDWARD WHALLEY, THE REGICIDE.

(*From the Will records of Worcester Co., Md.*)

In ye name of God Amen, ye 21st day of Aprill *Anno Domini* One, thousand seven hundred and Eighteen I Edward Wale of Somerset County in Maryland being sick and weak of body butt of sound and perfect mind and memory praise be therefore to ye Allmighty God for ye same and knowing ye unsartanty of this life on Earth and being desirous to settle things in order do make this my last Will and testament in manner and form following yt is to say first and principally I commend my soul to ye Allmighty God my Creator assuredly believing that I shall recieve full pardon and free remission of all my sins and be saved by ye precious death and merits of my blessed Lord & Redeemer Christ Jesus and my body unto earth from whence it was taken to be buried in such decent & christian manner as by my Executors hereafter named shall be thought meatt and convenient and as touching such worldly estate as ye Lord in mercy hath lent me my will & meaning is yt ye same

should be employed and bestowed as hereafter by this will is expressed and first I do hereby renounce frustrate & make void all wills by me formerly made and declare and apint this my last will and testament.

Emprimis, I give and bequeath unto my eldest son John Wale ye plantasion where we here dwell att with two hundred and fifteen acres of land aud marshes begenen att ye creek side at ye mouth of a gutt yt runs into a side pond where now ye pastor fence gines unto so running up ye north side of ye fence yt now partes Jno. and Nathll and so running along a line of mark trees unto ye road and so along ye west side of ye road unto ye head line aud so aloug ye line to ye creek and so down ye creek to ye aforesd. gutt to him and his heirs forever.

Item, I give & bequeath unto my suu Nathll Wale all ye rest of ye land and marshes yt lyeth between my brother Ratcliffe's line and ye bound aforesd. and so up to ye headline for two hundred and five acres more or less to him and his heirs forever. Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Elias Wale ye plantation whereon I now live with three hundred and seventy acres of land & marshes there belonging to him aud his heirs forever. Item, I give and bequeath unto my three sons, Jno Nathll and Elias two hundred and twenty-five acres of land called Cay's folly to be equally divided among ye three to them and their heirs forever. I give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Elizabeth ye third of ye plantasion and land yt I now live upon during her life and ye third of my personall estate to her and her disposing.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Elias my grate ———[1] and form and a chist of drawers and one small leather trunk. I give and bequeath unto my son Jno. two steers of five years old and two heifers of two years old. Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Nathll Wale two

[1] Illegible.

stears of four years old and two heifers of two years old. Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Elias Wale four cows and calves & one heifer of three years old, and five stearrs ye choys of all my stears yt I have. Item, I give and bequeath unto my darter Elizabeth Turvile two heffers of two years old and three stears one of seven years old and two of three years old. Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Elias Wale one feather bead and furniture of bead yt is in ye end chamber and my grate pott and one small one and pott-raike. Item, I give and bequeath to my darter Bridget Frankline one six yeare old steare. Item, I give and bequeath unto my darter Rachell Ratcliffe one cow and calf and one steear of three years old and all ye other part of my estate not before menchanted to be equally divided when my debts being paid unto my three sons and three darters as John Nathll Elias Elizabeth Bridget and Rachell. I also leave my two sons Nathll Wale and Elias Wale my hole and sole Exectors of this my last will and testament being contained in one sheatt of paper, where I set my hand and seall this day and year above rettone.

his
EDWARD + WALE.
mark

Signed and sealed in ye presence of us,
EDWD CRAPPER
WILLIAM BOWEN, Junr.
RICHD. HOLLAND.

June ye 18th 1718 Came before me Edward Crapper & Richd Holland in their proper persons and made oath before me upon ye Holy Evangelist that they saw ye testator sign & declare ye above instrument as his last will & testament & that he published pronounced & declared ye same so to be & that at ye time of his so doing he was of sound and perfect mind & memory to ye best of their knowledge.

Teste SAM. HOPKINS, Dept. Comssr.

[From the will records of Worcester Co., Md.
C. T. BRATTON, Recorder of Deeds."]

A DIFFERENT VIEW.

Mr. William F. Littledale of Whalley Abbey, Wicklow County, Ireland, replied under date of Feb. 7, 1878. He says:

"I think Mr. Robins is mistaken, and that the will of Edward Wale was not Edward Whalley but Eduard Wall. Also that the regicide was educated, whereas the testator in the will was not." Of the family he says—"Henry, a brother of the regicide, was Judge Advocate General and settled in Ireland. Two at least, of Edward Whalley's sons were captains in Henry Cromwell's regiment of Dragoons quartered in Ireland".

"I have found," he says "in the public records office in Dublin, proceedings instituted in 1699 in Court of Chancery in Ireland, by Oliver Whalley son of the regicide—plaintiff—and John Ormsby and Frances his wife—Richard Whalley and Susanna his wife—James Budd and Lucy his wife and John Lapdell and Elizabeth his wife—defendants—Date of trial 1699."

The record shows that Henry Whalley brother of Edward and Judge Advocate made his will dated June 7, 1659 and divided lands in Ireland to his brother Edward—William Goff and Henry Middleton, Esq. in trust to permit his wife to take £150 *per annum* jointure—with £100 jointure for Susanna his wife. The remainder for other sons entail, with permission for Richard and Elizabeth daughter of John Whalley." John, his son, received certificate from Court of Claims in England. Richard died unmarried and under age. He assumes that Edward the regicide had died long before. He then gives the testimony of a witness in above court as has been before recorded.

MR. ROBINS' REPLY—IN 1878.

The name of Wall is a mere assumption. All tradition favors my views. Letters confirm the family tradition as

embodied in the Robins' narrative of 1769. Nathaniel Whalley seated at Whalleyville is now represented by Peter and James Whalley of that place. They have always spelled their names with two l's.

The descendants of Walter, (a younger son of Nathaniel and grandson of Edward) are now represented by J. C. C. Whalley Esq., of Lock Haven, Pa.

The above Walter settled in Fairfax Co., Va. He also spelled his name as above. These branches of the family have never been in communication with each other.

The criticism of illiteracy is answered by his extreme age —103 years—and blind for twenty years. He was brought up to business—not a scholar.

Mr. Littledale's account shows nothing on this Maryland record, except that while he made his true name known here, it seems not to have been revealed to his relations on the other side—so his will gave his property here to those who had followed him.

Mrs. Frances Whalley Goffe in her letter to her husband in 1662 says—"My brother John has gone across the sea I know not whither." This John (eldest son of the regicide —B. 1633) who accompanied his stepmother Mrs. Mary Middleton Whalley, settled in Worcester Co. (then part of Somerset) Maryland. He (John) had married in England and his wife had died leaving one son Herbert. He had grown to man's estate and was independent. Shortly after John arrived in this country he married again to Mary Radcliffe in 1685 and removed to Delaware. Here in 1693 he died and his widow and children removed to South Carolina. His eldest son by the second marriage (Thomas Whaley,) bought land and settled on Edisto Island. This property has ever since been in the hands of the Whaleys and now (1878) owned by William Whaley Esq., of Charleston, South Carolina.

Sir Herbert Whaley, Knt., eldest son of John Whaley and

grandson of the regicide remained in England and came into possession of some of the family property and married there. He is now represented by George Hammond Whaley of Plas Modoc, Deubergshire, Wales.

Three daughters of Edward Whaley followed him to this country and are mentioned in the Robins narrative of 1769.

These were Rachel, who married John Radcliffe. Elizabeth who married John Turvale. Bridget who married Ebenezer Franklin. From this marriage descended the late Judge John R. Franklin of Worcester Co., Maryland.

Edward Whaley's youngest son Elias married Sarah, the daughter of Col. Thomas Peel. Elias died in 1720, two years after his father's death, leaving an infant daughter, Leah, who married in 1738 Thomas Robins, Jr., of Northampton Co., Virginia. She died in 1740 leaving one son Thomas Robins, 3d, author of the Robins narrative in 1769. Through this marriage South Point and the house which Whaley, the regicide, built and in which he passed his last years, came into possession of the Robins family. It is now (1878) the property of William Bowdoin Robins, Esq., of Berlin, Worcester Co., Maryland.

Theophilus Whaley.[1]

Theophilus Whale, or Whaley, of Narraganset, Rhode Island, is an assumed name for the purpose of concealment. This is universally conceded. He lived on the farm of Col. Francis Willet at the north end of Pelequamscot Pond. He was found to be a man of sense and abilities—reading Latin and Greek. It was a matter of wonder that he refused to live otherwise than in an obscure and unbecoming manner. He lived by fishing and writing for the settlers. He is, however, quoted as

[1] From the Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island—comprising the genealogies of settlers who came before 1690.

saying that until he was eighteen years old he knew no t what it was to be without a servant.

He was suspected of being the regicide and when questioned his answers were evasive and ambiguous. But it was strongly believed in Narraganset and Rhode Island that he was the regicide. Col. Francis Willet said that "the gentlemen who visited him from Boston treated him with marked respect." Col. Thomas Willet, his most intimate neighbor, as late as 1755 affirmed it with confidence. He always treated him with familiarity and kindness, though cautious about it openly. He said: "During Queen Anne's War (1702–1713) a ship of war came up the Narraganset Bay and anchored before his father's house—that the captain's name was Whaley—that he greeted the supposed regicide as a kinsman and invited him on board to dine, but he declined to go."

Narratives of this remarkable man say he came to Virginia before he was of age, took part in Indian wars, then returned to England and became an officer in the parliamentary army. After the restoration he returned to Virginia, about 1660, and married there in about 1670 or '75. Some of his children were born there. He came to Rhode Island in about 1680, where he spent about forty years of his life.

There is but little notice of him in the town records. In 1687, Sept. 6, he was taxed 3*s.* 11*d.* In 1710, Jan. 30, he had 120 acres conveyed to him from proprietors lands of East Greenwich. In 1711 he and wife deeded his son Samuel, for love, etc., 120 acres in East Greenwich.[1]

[1] Early History of Narraganset, by Elisha R. Potter, Jr., p. 311. Published in 1835.

After the death of his wife he removed to West Greenwich and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Spencer, where he died about 1720. He was buried on Hopkins Hill, with military honors.

"Who Theophilus Whale was," says Dr. Stiles, "cannot be made certain. If he was not one of the Judges, he was doubtless a disappointed and mortified man." At the best his family relation must forever remain a conjecture.

After looking over all persons of this name of whose life work we have any record it has been suggested that Robert, the brother of Edward the regicide, seems most evidently to be the man called Theophilus Whale. This evidence, however, is only circumstantial, but as no evidence pointing to another man more worthy of consideration is found, we may give it the more weight.

Noble says, "Robert Whaley served as Lieutenant in Hecker's regiment." Hecker commanded at the execution of Charles I and was himself executed for it. It is said Robert was never married, but this may refer only to his life in England. His marriage was at an advanced age.

If Theophilus Whale-y was the regicide whose real name was Edward Whaley, his concealment of his true name and pedigree from his wife and children is unaccountable. No record was left among his papers by which the world might know, after his death, something of his life in England. Regicides then had a world-wide fame. In the reign of Charles II by whom the regicides were hunted, outlawed and executed, he lived in Virginia twenty years unmolested. At that

time the English Church was established by law. "In Virginia" says Bancroft—"sectaries found no favor from law." His removal from that colony to Rhode Island in 1680, which was in the reign of Charles II, seems to have been from the intolerance of Episcopacy, and not from any suspicion of him as a regicide.

During his residence of twenty years in Rhode Island he was well known in the region of Narraganset. Children were born to him and he held real estate. Whereas Edward the regicide was known to have lived in concealment in New Haven and Old Hadley, held no real estate in New England, and was hunted by the commissioners of King Charles II.

A comparison of the facts known of Theophilus Whale-y and Edward Whaley will more fully show that the two men were not identical.

THEOPHILUS WHALE-Y.	EDWARD WHALEY.
Born in 1616.	Born in 1615.
Died about 1720.	Died about 1718.
Married Elizabeth Mills, Va., in about 1670 or '75.	Married Judith Duffel—2, Mary Middleton.
Came to Rhode Island in about 1680.	Came to Boston in 1660.
In easy circumstances, having servants.	Brought up to merchandise.
Lived openly with the people.	In concealment.
	Was in New Haven, Hadley and other places.
Spent his days in Rhode Island.	
Went to Va. before of age, returned and was an officer in parliamentary army, then returned to Va.	Before the war he was in business in London.
	His youngest son, Edward Whaley, born in England 1656.
Had children born in Va. before 1680.	
No military title given him.	Made Colonel at 30, Major-General at 35.
	Had the government of five counties under Cromwell.
No record as civil ruler.	
No evidence of signing death warrant.	His name is on that document.
Was a Baptist.	Was an Independent.
Left Va. for religious freedom. Royal authority was at its height in Va. in 1683. See Bancroft, Vol. 2, p. 253.	No evidence he was ever in Virginia.
Suspecting him of being the regicide—when questioned he returned evasive or ambiguous answers.	Wherever known he freely admitted that he was the regicide.

It is evident Theophilus was not the regicide, Edward Whaley.

The question returns then, was he Robert, the younger brother of Edward the regicide? We have no positive evidence that he was. There are facts, however, in his life favoring the affirmative—such as his being implicated in the execution of Charles I. The evidence favoring this conclusion far outweighs that for any other person. Indeed no other person of this name could reasonably be suggested.

The following statement of his family was given by Samuel Hopkins of West Greenwich to Dr. Stiles. (1727–1795.)

CHILDREN.

i. Joan, died aged 70 or 71.
ii. Annie, unmarried, s. p.
iii. Theodosia, married Robert Spencer, July 15, 1697 and died 1748.

CHILDREN OF THEODOSIA AND ROBERT SPENCER.

i.	Susanna.	Born, March 4,	1698.
ii.	Anna.	" June 7,	1699.
iii.	Martha.	"	1700.
iv.	Ruth.	"	1702.
v.	Robert.	"	1704.
vi.	Theodosia.	"	1705.
vii.	Theophilus.	"	1707.
viii.	Michael.	"	1709.
ix.	Joanna.	"	1711.
x.	Caleb.	"	1713.
xi.	Nathaniel.	"	1715.
xii.	James.	"	1717.
xiii.	Samuel.	" Feb. 3,	1718.

iv. Elizabeth, married Charles Hazleton, who died 1712—9 children.
v. Martha, married 1st Joseph Hopkins—2nd, Robert Spencer who died 1748—8 children.
vi. Lydia, married John Sweet.
vii. Samuel, married 1st Miss Hopkins, 2d, Miss Patience Harrington.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL WHALEY, GRAND-CHILDREN OF THEOPHILUS WHALEY, OF RHODE ISLAND:

i. Thomas,
ii. Samuel, married a second wife, died in 1782.
iii. Theophilus—son Jeremiah.
iv. Jeremiah.
v. John.
vi. Anna.
vii. Sarah—died in 1729.

WHALEY FAMILIES OF NARRAGANSET, RHODE ISLAND.

From these five sons of Samuel Whaley, it is said all of the name in Rhode Island and Conneticut have descended.

A number of families in Livingston Co., claim a direct descent from Theophilus Whale-y through his grandson, Theophilus. There is however no record of the connecting link. But conceding that Jeremiah Whaley—who died in South Kingston and whose widow, Tamson Purchase Whaley, with her family removed to Avon, N. Y., in 1803, and died there aged 75—was the son of Theophilus, the son of Samuel, we

have the connecting link. This will make the above Jeremiah the grandson of Samuel, and the great-grandson of the original Theophilus Whale-y.

The following is from a letter written by Robert Whaley and dated Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., July 16, 1866, and furnishes good evidence of their descent from Theophilus Whale-y, of Narraganset, Rhode Island. "We all claim that our branch of the family descended from Theophilus Whale-y. My father, Caleb Jeffers Whaley named one son after him. Also Dr. John Purchase Whaley, brother of my father, named a son Theophilus. The name is considered in our family unlucky. Both the children died young. I should be almost afraid to name a son Theophilus. My mother says when father named my brother Theophilus he hated to do it for it was the request of old Theophilus to have no children named after him. Dr. Edward Arnold Whaley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., said there should be one Theophilus in the family, so he named a son Theophilus. He was drowned, young."

Frank R. Whaley Esq., a lawyer from East Aurora, N. Y., in a letter dated Sept. 16th, 1892, says: "I have a 'will' in my possession made by one Samuel Whaley, of South Kingston, R. I., in the year 1794. He who made the will had a wife named Catherine, sons named Samuel, John, Thomas; also daughters named Sarah, and Elizabeth who married —— Barber. Two grandsons are named Samuel and George." If Samuel, the grandson of Theophilus Whaley, died in 1782 the will was probably made by Samuel, his son, and the great-grandson of Theophilus in 1794.

Jeremiah Whaley, the supposed son of Theophilus and great-grandson of the original Theophilus died in South Kingston. His widow, Tamson Purchase, came with her eldest son to Avon, N. Y., in about 1795 some say, and died in 1810 aged seventy-five years.

Jeremiah's children are the fourth generation, and are as follows:

i. John Purchase, B. about 1755, married Betsey Milliman 1780, died in 1818.
ii. Peter R.
iii. Joseph.
iv. Arnold—no record is found.

John Purchase and Betsey Milliman Whaley married 1780.

CHILDREN.

i. Robert, B. 1781, in South Kingston, R. I., married Jermel McKey, died 1818.
ii. Edward Arnold, B. 1786, in South Kingston, married Isabel Scott 1809, died at Avon 1826.
iii. John Purchase, B. 1787, in South Kingston, married Esther Williams, died 1829.
iv. Caleb Jeffers, B. 1789, in South Kingston, married Orpha Wilkinson 1815, died 1830.
v. Abigail, B. 1791, in Tyringham, Mass., married Obed Barlow, died 1855 in Ypsilanti.
vi. Sarah, B. 1793, Tyringham, Mass., married Jairus Parker, died 1863.
vii. Mary, B. 1795, Tyringham, Mass., married —— Blakeslee in 1821, died.

viii. Elizabeth, B. 1803, Tyringham, Mass., married Nathaniel Moss in 1821, died 1835 in Warsaw, N. Y.

Of the second and third sons, Peter R. and Joseph, nothing more is known beyond what is given below, being copied from a newspaper clipping, date unknown:

EZEKIEL WHALEY.

"*Serus in coelam vedeas.*" This is not an obituary. The family of this good man celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his old home in South Kingstown, a week ago last Wednesday. There were present of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren sixty-five; there are in all seventy-eight living. Let me inflict upon your readers a few words about this excellent man and his modest, quiet life. He is a descendant of the regicide of that name. No better blood flows in New England veins. He was born in South Kingstown and was the son of Joseph Whaley, who was a soldier in the revolution and served under Sullivan in the celebrated fight on Rhode Island. I knew his father for many years. He was a house carpenter by occupation and lived in the Hills, as we called the place fifty years ago in South Kingstown. He had a brother Peter, also a house carpenter, known to everybody in the Narragansett country, who was famous in my boyhood days for his feat of having swam from Dutch Island to the mainland, a distance of three miles as he laid his course. Ezekiel had a brother, Jerry Whaley, who lived a great many years at the Narragansett Pier, and ran the Pier-boat to Providence. He was known to every merchant on South Water St., and to the master of every vessel that frequented our Bay.

I made occasional trips with him from the Pier to Providence fifty years ago when I was in college. He was a gen-

tleman by nature and always welcome wherever he went. Enough of the family except one incident that I cannot help relating about Uncle Peter. I was always very spleeny and afraid of dying, in my childhood and youth, and I remember as of yesterday asking Uncle Peter one day, when he was at work at his carpenter's bench, how tall he thought I was. Said he: "Ned, if I was called upon to make a coffin for you, I should make it about—." I did not stop to hear the rest.

Some fifty-four years ago, as near as I can remember, my mother and myself went to the house of Ezekiel Whaley, who then lived one mile below us on the shore of the Salt Pond, and brought him, his wife, and three children up to her farm adjoining our homestead, which he took upon shares. There he lived for thirty-eight years; there ten additional children were born to him. It is with great pleasure and pride that I regard the prosperity, and great respectability which has attended every child of Ezekiel Whaley, both sons and daughters. Joseph, the eldest, has been for many years the faithful keeper of Point Judith light. Carder named from my brother Carder, owns and lives upon the homestead of the late Judge William Peckham of South Kingstown. Daniel owns and resides upon the homestead estate of the late John B. Dockray in his early life. Atmore, named for my brother-in-law Atmore Robinson of Wakefield, has been for a great many years the trusted and faithful keeper of the poor of Newport, at Coaster's Harbor Island. Henry John—but before I tell where he lives I must say a word about his name, at the mention of which a dash of almost celestial light comes into my memory. During the years 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, the most celebrated cruise in the history of the American navy was made by our fleet in the Mediterranean under the command of Commodore Patterson, with the Independence, of one hundred and ten guns, for flagship. Commodore Patterson's wife and daughters accompanied him. They visited

every court in Europe, and seventy odd of the officers made the journey from Cairo to Suez on camel back and thence to the Holy City. Henry John Handy, of Newport, was Commodore Patterson's private secretary during this whole cruise, and lived constantly with him and his family on shipboard. After the return of the fleet in the summer of 1835, Handy went with me to my home in South Kingstown and spent six weeks with me, hunting, shooting and fishing. Talk about pleasure, enjoyment, ecstasy—I know there is none such left as we rioted in. He was the most perfect gentleman it was ever my fortune to meet, and from him Henry Whaley was named. He now owns and lives upon the old estate which his father improved for thirty-eight years for my mother upon shares.

It was at this house that his sixty-five descendants welcomed Mr. Whaley on his ninetieth birthday. How many delightful recollections must have filled the minds of his children, and how many glorious hopes must have inspired his grand-and great-grandchildren. Mrs. Ira Goff of this city, the daughter of Atmore Whaley of Coaster's Harbor, with her husband and two sons, was there. Carder Tucker, another grandson quite well known in this city, with his beautiful and lovely young wife, was there.

A single word more and I am done. While Ezekiel Whaley improved my mother's farm, our three nearest neighbors were himself, the late Hezekiah Babcock, and Richard Ward Hazard. During these last fifty-four years it has been my fortune to see something of American men, from the highest to the lowest, and never have I seen any three whom I had more cause to respect and to like than these three. Their estates were contiguous and never was there the murmur of a jar between them or their families. As for honesty, I should as soon expect the sun to fall from heaven, as that either of them would do a dishonest thing, or tell the slightest untruth.

H.

The following is also a clipping from a newspaper, of 1892:

A BIRTHDAY AND REUNION.

Last Monday there was a pleasant gathering and one not likely to occur in every town. The assemblage was at the residence of Henry H. Whaley, of Matunuck and the object was to celebrate his fifty-sixth birthday anniversary.

He is the youngest son of the late Ezekiel Whaley. There were about thirty present at the meeting. A family record was taken of the brothers and sisters which showed their ages as follows:

Joseph Whaley,	Born Jan. 2d., 1819.
John Whaley,	" April 20, 1820.
Mrs. S. Griffin Tucker,	" August 6, 1822.
W. Atmore Whaley,	" April 8, 1824.
Daniel Whaley,	" June 4, 1828.
Mrs. Joseph P. Champlin,	" April 1, 1831.
Carder Whaley,	" Sept. 13, 1833.
Henry H. Whaley,	" Feb. 29, 1836.
Mrs. J. B. Eldred,	" May 6, 1838.
Mrs. James Bliss,	" April 2, 1840.
Mrs. Hoxie Hazard,	" Feb. 7, 1844.

The entire family lives in the same state, and all are in good health. Henry H. Whaley was married to Dorcas Eldred, daughter of John S. Eldred, Dec. 6, 1860. They had five children, four boys and one girl; the daughter died about four years ago; the two oldest sons, Horace H. and Earl C., are married and live in Wakefield. Clark B. is a messenger of Adams Express Co., between New London and Providence. The youngest son, Carder H., is at home with his father in the poultry business which Mr. Whaley has successfully conducted for the last six years. Mr. Whaley has the best wishes of his many relatives and friends.

Robert Whaley, the eldest son of John Purchase Whaley, was born in South Kingston, R. I., in 1781. He removed to New York state and in 1808 became the first settler of the present town of Castile, Wyoming County, N. Y. He kept the first inn and erected the first saw mill on Wolf Creek below Castile village in 1811. The following is from a cutting copied from his tombstone—"In the old cemetery at Perry is a common slatestone bearing the following inscription:

ROBERT WHALEY,
Died
Feb. 3d, 1818,
aged 36 years.

Prepare my friend to follow me,
As I am now, so you must be,
For sudding was the stroke of death,
And in an instant stopped my breath."

His wife's name was Jennel McKay, and the following are his children: 1, Mordecai; 2, Jeremiah. Jeremiah had four children—a son named Robert, born about 1841; a daughter named Jane, born about 1843; and two others by a second wife.

Edward Arnold was the second son of John Purchase, born 1786. His wife was Isabel Scott, and their children as follows:

i. Daniel Brumley, born 1810, married Catherine F. Martin in 1839. Not a physician.
ii. Ezekiel M., born 1811, died 1813.
iii. Amherst Malburne, born 1814, died 1845.
iv. Rachel M., born 1817. Married Duncan G. F. Smith in 1840.
v. Sarah Elizabeth, born 1819, died 1854.

vi. Lucy Ann, born 1819 (a twin). Married Wm. B. Austin in 1842. Died 1845.

vii. Juliette, born 1823. Married John Sutton in 1852.

viii. Charles, born 1825.

John Purchase Whaley was the third son of John Purchase. Born in 1787 in South Kingston, R. I. His wife was Esther Williams and their children, of whom we have no further record, are as follows:

i. Richard, d. ii. John Wellington.
iii. Elizabeth, d. iv. James, d.
v. Theophilus, d. vi. Sherman, d.

Caleb Jeffers Whaley was the fourth son of John Purchase. He was born in South Kingston, R. I., in 1789. He was in the war of 1812, where he received a gunshot wound which disabled him for life. He lived in Avon, N. Y., and died there in 1830. His wife's name was Orpha Wilkinson, married April 16, 1815, and their children as follows:

i. Arcena, born Nov. 4, 1816, Avon, N. Y., died March 23, 1834.

ii. Robert, born Feb. 17, 1818, in Avon, N. Y. Married Emily Bomim.

iii. John Purchase, born March 1, 1820, in Avon, N. Y. Died July 5, 1843, of consumption.

iv. Mary, born March 12, 1822, in Avon, N. Y. Married Emory T. Pease.

v. Theophilus, born Jan. 9, 1824, in Avon, N. Y. Died Sept. 30, 1824.

vi. Caleb Jeffers, Jr., born July 24, 1825, in Avon, N. Y.

vii. Edward Arnold, M.D., born May 7, 1828, in Avon, N. Y.

viii. Anna Louisa, born Aug. 13, 1830, in Avon, N. Y.

Daniel Brumley Whaley was the eldest son of Edward Arnold Whaley, born Jan. 2, 1810, in Avon, N. Y. He was called a natural physician and never graduated from any medical school. His inherent power or gift of discovering diseases and remedies gave him large practice. He married Catherine F. Martin on Feb. 14, 1839. She died May 18, 1843. Their children are as follows:

i. Daniel Brumley, born April 11, 1840, in Avon, N. Y. Married Louisa M. Calert Dec. 31, 1862.

ii. Catherine F., born March 4, 1842, in Avon, N. Y., died May 6, 1843.

iii. Francis Edward, born Feb. 18, 1843, in Avon, N. Y., died July 11, 1863, in Alexandria, D.C.

Ezekiel M., second son of Edward Arnold, born Sept. 14, 1811, died Jan., 1813.

Amherst Malburn, third son of Edward Arnold, born May 13, 1814, died Aug. 28, 1848.

Charles, youngest son of Edward Arnold, born Nov. 14, 1825; resides in Avon—a farmer.

Notes.

The following items are found on the records of the colony of Rhode Island. The persons whose names appear in them are undoubtedly of this family, but as

their identity in the genealogy is uncertain the items are given in this place:

Samuel Whaley was admitted freeman of the colony by the General Assembly, May, 1746.

Joseph Whaley, of South Kingston, petitions the Assembly for restoring losses while a soldier under Capt. Albert Brown and taken prisoner, Dec. 10, 1775.

Samuel Whaley, Ensign in the Third Company of infantry in Coventry, Kent County, R I., June, 1780, and May, 1781.

Hon. R. V. Whaley, member of 39th Congress from West Virginia, writes in a letter from Washington, D. C., dated June 11, 1866, thus:

According to the tradition of our family we sprang from Theophilus, who lived on Manhattan Island, N. Y. One of his sons went to Virginia and raised a large family. Another son went to Connecticut, where my grandfather was born. The Hon. William Whaley, an eminent lawyer of Charleston, S. C., is said to be a descendant of our family. I know nothing further of him. Our family have been remarkable for strength and activity—especially the latter, and generally lived to a great age, seldom having hereditary diseases.

DR. FRANKLIN'S LETTER TO HIS FRIEND, G. WHALEY.

The time when this letter was published or in what paper cannot now be determined. We have no knowledge of the person he addresses so familiarly, nor of his residence or his relation to others of this name. The newspaper account reads thus:

The late Dr. Franklin concludes a letter to his friend G. Whaley, Esq., written at Philadelphia, May 11, 1787, in the following words:

You are now seventy-eight and I am eighty-two. You tread fast upon my heels. But though you have more strength and spirit you cannot come up to me till I stop, which must now be soon, for I am grown so old as to have buried most of the friends of my youth, and I now often hear persons whom I knew when children called old Mr. Such-a-one to distinguish them from their sons, now men grown and in business. So that by living twelve years beyond David's period I seem to have intruded myself into the company of posterity when I ought to be abed and asleep. Yet had I gone at seventy it would have cut off twelve of the most useful years of my life, employed too in matters of the greatest importance. But whether I have been doing good or mischief it is for time to discover. I know that I intended well and I hope that all will end well.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.

The earliest records of this family are traditional and somewhat complicated and obscure. They have been gathered during the last fifty years from the oldest members of it as occasion permitted. These persons have been widely separated from each other during the most of their lives. Hence they have not been accustomed to talk with each other of their ancestors. Absorbed in making new homes in the growing and unsettled portions of our country, their recollections of dates and remote relationships must be imperfect. Their statements have been taken, and from them all, those most harmonizing with other statements and best corroborated by early records have been chosen. Such is the imperfection of memory and the uncertainty of tradition, conflicting statements must be expected. The greatest obscurity exists in the history of the family while in Plymouth, Mass.

The writer has examined the records of that ancient town. They contain very little relating to this family. There is no evidence that any of the famlly held real estate in that town. But it is believed the reader may gather herein a general, and mainly a correct idea of the history of the family, and its scattered branches in this country. While therefore entire accuracy cannot be affirmed of its earliest period, the writer has aimed to make the record as full and correct as can now be made.

The writer here wishes to express his profound gratitude for the uniform kindness of friends of whom he has sought information—for letters which have cost the writers of them time and effort—for the aid of officials in examining public records.

This Record has grown to a much larger dimension than at first anticipated. The first notes of it were written from a natural curiosity, or love for such investigations. As opportunity opened and facts came to hand, notes were taken. At length they became numerous and required arrangement in the order of time. This has been done in seasons of relaxation from the pressing duties of a laborious profession. Having retired from its cares, this closing and quiet season of life has given opportunity to put the Record of the family into such order as may be of some use or interest to somebody. But if not, the pleasurable interest and instructive lessons received in its preparation will be a sufficient reward.

There is a uniform tradition that the first representa-

tive of this Branch in this country came direct from Coleraine, Londonderry County, Ireland. In a memorandum of the family of Dr. Alexander Whaley of Verona, N. Y., written in his family Bible, it is stated that "the first settlers of our family came from Scotland about the time of Oliver Cromwell, and settled in the north of Ireland and were called Scotch-Irish." As we have seen the family is emphatically English; of Norman origin, but thoroughly English in all its history. The ancestors who are said to have come from Scotland to Ireland came doubtless from England through Scotland. History gives no one of this name of Scotch origin. Numbers of this family in the days of Cromwell settled in Ireland, and received large estates. Various causes growing out of the Civil war led to the settlement in Ireland of many of the family bearing this name, whose descendants are there to this day.

James Whaley was the father of the first family in America from which our branch descended. He came from Coleraine, Londonderry County, Ireland, and landed in Plymouth, Mass., in 1722 or '24. All concur in this as the beginning of our branch of the family in this country. We will therefore call it the Plymouth Branch.

This family received their first religious instructions in the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Church. Their preference for the order and faith of that church was deeply rooted. The church of our Pilgrim Fathers lacked the charm and satisfaction found in their own church. They seem not to have remained in Plymouth longer

than ten or fifteen years. During this time Rev. James Hillhouse, son of John Hillhouse, of Freehall, came from the same county in Ireland and settled as pastor of a church in the town of New London, Conn., called the North Parish. In 1786 it became the present town of Montville. Rev. James Hillhouse was educated in the University of Glasgow and was an able preacher. The attraction of the family to him as a fellow countryman of like faith, was such that the eldest and youngest sons of the family together with their mother, left Plymouth and settled in his parish. The father is thought to have died in Plymouth soon after landing, or as some think before they left Ireland. The most reliable record makes the family consist of six sons. It is impossible to trace the pedigree of each one of these sons. Four of them settled in Connecticut. Many of their descendants are now living in that state. One of them before leaving Plymouth enlisted in the expedition of the Colony troops to Cape Breton for the capture of Louisburg in 1745. It cost him his life. One settled at an early period in the vicinity of New York City and married there. He had three sons and a daughter all of whom remained in the city or vicinity. The following is the family as given by Dr. Alexander Whaley's record.

James Whaley. Died about the time he came to America. His wife was Margaret Whaley —Mrs. Sarah C. Comstock, of Montville, though her family name was Goffe. She lived and died in Montville about 1784.

See her son Thomas's letter to her, 1768, also a letter by his brother-in-law, Thomas Mulligan, dated August 16, 1784, relating to her recent death, in subsequent pages.

The following are their children:

i. Alexander, born in Ireland, Dec. 25, 1713, married Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Nathaniel Shaw, of Plymouth, Mass., and soon removed to Montville. Died, Dec. 25, 1799.

ii. Thomas. Settled at North East Harbor near New York City. See his letter addressed to his mother from this place and dated May 14, 1752. Here he married a Miss Mulligan. It is said he had three sons, Thomas, Hercules and Cook Malcolm—also a daughter named Margaret after his mother.

iii. Samuel. Was in the siege of Louisburg 1745 and died in consequence in 1749.

iv. Jonathan.[1] The only record of him is that of Dr. Alexander Whaley, which says: He went to Fairfield, Conn. There are strong probabilities that he was the great-grandfather of Samuel Whaley, of New Caanan, Conn., which was then in the town of Norwalk and county of Fairfield. If so he was drowned in Long Island Sound.

v. Humphrey. He is said to have lived and died a bachelor in New York City.

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[1]See Notes, New Canaan Family.

vi. James. He was the youngest of the original family, all of whom were born in Ireland. He came to Montville and settled at Capel Hill. Mrs. Wadstal I. Wheeler thinks his family consisted of five children.

Alexander Whaley[1] was the eldest of the children of the original family. He married in May, 1737, Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Nathaniel Shaw, of Plymouth, Mass. She was born Nov. 14, 1720, and died June 3, 1804. He died Dec. 25, 1799. He is said to have been born and to have died on Christmas day. They had ten children, all of whom were born in Montville.

Alexander Whaley—Elizabeth Shaw Whaley.

CHILDREN:

i. Margaret, B., Feb. 5, 1739, married John Patten, D., May 16, 1816.
ii. Joseph, B., Feb. 10, 1741. D., Mar. 7, 1743.
iii. Mary, B., May 13, 1744, married Rollins. D., Dec. 20, 1798.
iv. Alexander, B., July 27, 1746, married Miss Leverich.
v. David, B., April 4, 1749, married Annie L. Leffingwell. D., Aug. 26, 1831.
vi. Elizabeth, B., May 23, 1751, married Capt. Hezekiah Mattison. D., June 27, 1850.
vii. Samuel, B., Jan. 2, 1754, married Olive Darrow. D., Mar., 1813.

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[1]See Notes p. 109.

viii. William, B., April 14, 1756. D., Jan. 15, 1759.
ix. Jonathan, B., Mar. 26, 1759.
x. Sarah, B., Jan. 30, 1763, married Ebenezer Beebe.

Thomas Whaley —— Mulligan.

Thomas Whaley was the second son in the original family who landed in Plymouth, Mass. Early in life he is found settled in North East Harbor in the vicinity of New York City. Previous to 1752 (see his letter)[2] he had been married to Miss Mulligan (her first name unknown). There were in the family two daughters and two sons. The sister of his wife was married and lived in London. The two brothers were Thomas and Cook. They lived in New York City. Thomas Mulligan wrote a letter, (the original is preserved) after the death of his sister's husband, Thomas Whaley, dated New York, Aug. 16, 1784.[1] It was addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw Whaley, whom he calls his cousin. He writes very affectionately of his brother-in-law, Thomas Whaley, whose death seems to have recently occurred. He also refers to the news they sent him of "the death of the old lady", the mother of the original family. This makes her of great age.

Nothing more is known of his children than is recorded above. Their names Thomas Jr., Hercules, Cook Malcolm or Mulligan.

Samuel Whaley was in the prime of life and shared

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[2]This letter is dated North East Harbor, May 14, 1752. He says he "inclosed it in his wife's letter."

[1]See Mulligan's letter.

in the general agitation which stirred all New England against the French. They had robbed them of their fisheries, taken their men prisoners and fortified Louisburg.

This was a heavy blow to the industries of New England and threatened a restoration of French rule in Nova Scotia. The indignation of New England people was stirred to the utmost. It was an injustice which they as a Christian people felt called of the Lord to punish, and regain their possessions. The French had made Louisburg[1] their stronghold. Massachusetts authorized an expedition to capture it independent of England. Three thousand men immediately enrolled their names as volunteers, other colonies joined the expedition. After two months siege, under great exposure amid fogs and bogs, Louisburg surreudered on the 17th of June, 1745. Samuel Whaley, a resident of Plymouth, Mass., went as a volunteer soldier in this expedition. Some say "he never returned"—others, that he returned and died in Plymouth, in 1749.

Jonathan Whaley is said to have settled in Fairfield, Conn., where he married and had children of whom no reliable account is found. Humphrey was a bachelor, died in New York City.

James Whaley. The name of his wife is unknown. The accounts given of him are somewhat obscure and conflicting. He is said to have been the youngest of the original family landing in Plymouth, Mass. At Montville it was stated that he came to that place and

[1]Siege and surrender of Louisburg, 1745.

settled at Chapel Hill. Mrs. Wm. H. Wheeler thinks his family consisted of five children, as follows :

i. Thomas. He was a mechanic, made spinning wheels, a cripple, lived near Carr's Pond, now in the town of Salem.

ii. Humphrey. He lived and owned farms in Montville.

iii. May—married Daniel Minor.

iv. Hannah—married —— Atwell.

v. James, B., Jan. 26, 1775, married Waitstall Moore, of Lyme, Conn., D., 1808.

The above is the best account we are able to give of the first settler and his children, together with a simple record of his grandchildren. A better record of his grandchildren is given below.

THE CHILDREN.

Children of the original settler.

i. Alexander.
ii. Thomas.
iii. Samuel.
iv. Jonathan.
v. Humphrey.
vi. James.

THE GRANDCHILDREN.

Children of Alexander.

i. Margaret.
ii. Joseph.
iii. Mary.
iv. Alexander.
v. David.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Samuel.
viii. William.
ix. Jonathan.
x. Sarah.

Children of James.

i. Thomas.
ii. Humphrey.
iii. May.
iv. Hannah.
v. James.

1. Margaret Whaley Patten—John Patten.

Margaret, B., Feb. 5, 1739. D., May 16, 1816. Five children as follows :

i. Elizabeth, married Lemuel Baker, of Montville, left three children Eliza, Hiram (dead) and John G., who lives in Uncasville.

ii. Lucy, married Samuel Holmes, settled in Colchester, seven children, Sophia, Betsey, John, Alexander, David, Lyman and Augustus.

iii. Fanny, married Bliss Willoughby, four children, James, John, Harriet and Elizabeth.

iv. David, married Miss Dodge, settled in Salem, Conn., eight children, Griswold, Francis, Sally, Albert, William, John, Lucy and Jane.

v. Abbey, married Henry Fox, settled in Manlius, N. Y. Twins who died young.

2. *Joseph Whaley*, B., Feb. 10, 1741. D., Mar., 7, 1743.

3. *Mary*, B., May 13, 1744, married —— Rollins. D., Dec. 20, 1798, in Norwich, Conn.

4. *Alexander Whaley, Jr.*, B., in Montville, July 27 1746, settled at Bushwick, L. I., married Miss Leverich, of Newton, L. I.—2nd wife, Miss Shute. Died in Bushwick, L. I., aged 94. John Whaley, his eldest son, was lost at sea, aged twenty-five years. Thomas Whaley, second son, was a locksmith in New York City. Died in St. Augustine, Florida, of consumption, in 1832. Some say he had other sons, namely: William, David, James, and Alexander. His grandchildren were: Thomas, John, Alexander and Henry.

5. *David Whaley*, B., April 4, 1749, in Montville. Married Annie Lathrop, daughter of Caleb Leffingwell, of Montville. She died in 1812. He died Aug. 26, 1831. They had four children.

i. Abbey, B., in Montville, married Wm Hill, of Montville, and settled in Verona, N. Y.

ii. David Whaley, B., in Montville, married Betsey Page, of Norwich, Conn., settled in Verona and died there.

iii. Nancy, B., Aug., 1785. D., in Norwich, Conn., April 17, 1866. Not married.

iv. Levi Whaley, B., in 1788, married Lorinda Gardner, of Norwich, in 1810. She died Mar. 17, 1824. He died May 8, 1840, in Montville, and was buried in the family burying ground of John F. Gardner.

Children of Levi Whaley, and grandchildren of David, No. 5.

Levi Gardner Whaley, B., in Montville, May 30, 1811, married Miss Wealthy Davis, of Norwich, Dec. 1, 1834.

Charles Lathrop Whaley, B., in Montville, Jan. 29, 1813, married Miss Emma Smith, of Montville, Mar. 18, 1835. She was born July 21, 1812, D., in 1871. The daughter of this marriage, Sophia Lorinda, B., July 21, 1836. Married John A. Stevens, Oneida Co., N. Y.

David Chauncy Whaley, B., Mar. 28, 1815, married Miss Frances Fanning. He died at sea, July 29, 1845, and was buried in the sea near the coast of Florida. His son, Chauncy, lives at Mohegan, Conn.

Theodore Dwight Whaley, B., in Montville, Feb. 4, 1817, married Miss Jane Ripley Maynard, of Norwich, Conn., on Jan. 27, 1847, by Rev. Joshua L. Maynard. She died July 29, 1864. Children, 1, Abbie, B., Dec. 15, 1845, 2, Sarah A., B., Oct. 26, 1850, 3, Alice Alfleda.

6. *Elizabeth Whaley* Mattison, commonly called from her great age "Old Aunt Betty", B., in Montville, May 23d, 1751, married Capt. Hezekiah Mattison. D., June 27, 1850, in the one hundredth year of her age. She was gifted with a vigorous body and an active mind. She early saw and accepted in its completeness the way of salvation in Christ. The Bible was emphatically her choicest book. The distinctive doctrines of grace were her daily bread and the source of unspeakable comfort to her during her long pilgrimage. She was always cheerful and her free and easy use of language made her presence always pleasant and profitable. Her great faith and force of character gave to her conversation interest and influence.

7. *Samuel Whaley*, B., in Montville, Conn., Jan. 2, 1754, D., in Verona, N. Y., March, 1813. He was the grandson of the original settler. His early life was spent on his father's farm. Here by industry and frugality this large family of brothers and sisters provided for themselves a home and the means of enjoying church and school privileges.

At the age of twenty-four, he married Miss Olive Darrow, daughter of Christopher Darrow, of the same town. Here they lived twenty-five years, during which time nine children were born to them. On the Parish Record their names are recorded with the children of the covenant. Prosperity crowned their labors, as will be seen from records of purchase and sale of real estate on the Town Book. He settled in Verona, N. Y., and purchased a tract of land on which the village is now located.

8. *William Whaley*, B., April 14, 1756, D., Jan. 15, 1759, aged 2 years and 9 mos.

9. Jonathan Whaley, B., Mar. 26, 1759, was married to Miss Mercy Chester, Oct., 1784, by Rev. Roswell Cook. Spent his life in Montville as a farmer, where he died Sept. 4, 1804. His wife was born Oct. 5, 1764, and died Sept. 1, 1855. Six children were born to them as follows. A further record will be made of them.

   i. William Patten Whaley, married Miss Philena Houghton.

   ii. John Gardner Whaley, bachelor, blacksmith, intemperate.

   iii. Elizabeth Otis and iv, Elizabeth Shaw Whaley, both died in infancy.

   v. Sarah Chester Whaley, B., Oct. 23, 1792, married J. R. Comstock. D., 1875.

   vi. Alfred Whaley, married General Palmer's daughter, of Ashford, Conn.

10. *Sarah Whaley*, B., Jan. 20, 1763. The tenth and youngest child of Alexander and Elizabeth Shaw Whaley. She married, Jan. 14, 1787, Ebenezer Beebe, of New London, Conn. They lived in Montville several years after their marriage, where they had children. (See Mrs. Mattison's letter.) It is said they removed to Millington or East Haddam, Conn., and that after his death his widow moved to New Canaan, Conn.

The parents of this family, Alexander and Elizabeth Shaw Whaley, lived together in Montville, Conn., sixty-three years. The father was the eldest son of the original emigrant to this country in 1722. The ten children of this family will therefore be of the third generation. Two of them, sons, died in infancy. All the others married and lived to mature years. Of the four sons who lived through the war of the Revolution, three were in the Continental army, viz., David, Samuel and Jonathan. The five younger sons of James, the original settler, were: 1. Thomas. 2. Samuel. 3. Jonathan. 4. Humphrey. 5. James. Of these and their families all that is known is on record, with the exception of the youngest son, who bears the name of his father.

According to the best accounts he is a grandchild and was born in Montville, Conn. At the age of twenty-four he married, made a home and became a man of good property. Here there were eight children born to them. A part of the children seem to have been born in Lyme, Conn.; some in Montville. They are the great-grandchildren or the third generation.

James Whaley — Waitstall Moore Whaley. James, B., Jan. 26, 1775. His wife, B., Mar. 28, 1777. He married his wife in Lyme, Conn., in 1799. She died of consumption and was buried in Lyme, Conn. It is doubtful which of the sons of the first settler was his father. His son, William, of Niantic, Conn., says his grandfather's name was Humphrey. This would make him the son of the fifth son of the first settler, instead of the sixth, or the youngest which we have assumed as on the whole most probable. The following is a record of his children and descendants so far as known:

1. *Jonathan Whaley — Mary Lester.* Jonathan was born Feb. 5, 1801. His wife was Mary Lester, of Norwich, Conn. Their children were:

   i. William E. Whaley, of Norwich, who had three children, viz.:

      i. Harriet.
      ii. George.
      iii. William.

   ii. Charles Whaley, of Norwich, who had one child,

      Charles.

Ezra Moore Whaley, B., Feb. 18, 1808, Lyme, Conn., M., Feb. 18, 1833. 1st, Mary Ann DeWolf Whaley, B., 1815, Salem, Conn. D., Feb. 1837, buried in Lyme, Conn. 2d., Mary A. Chapel Whaley, of Montville.

Children of the second wife:

i. Elizabeth.
ii. Alfred M.
iii. Drusilla A., B., Jan., 24, 1842, in Montville, Died, Sept. 5, 1843, of whooping cough.
iv. Jane Aurelia, B., Nov. 24, 1848, married Chas. A. Wheeler.
v. Nancy Cilena, B., Nov. 28, 1856, died May 29, 1860, of diphtheria.

3. *James Whaley*, B., June 12, 1811, D., June, 1845, in Lyme, Conn., buried there. Phoebe Harding Whaley, of Lyme, Conn. Their children are:
   i. John, lost at sea.
   ii. Edna, married Thomas Beckwith, of Lyme, Conn., and lives in Hartford, Conn.
   iii. Harriet, lives in East Lyme.
   iv. James. Died in East Lyme, aged about thirty years.
4. *Henry Whaley—Mary Brockway Whaley.* Henry was born Sept. 12, 1813, in East Lyme. He married Mary Brockway, of East Lyme. Both died in Westerly, R. I. Their children are:
   i. Harris, B., 1857, in Montville or Westerly, R. I.
   ii. James, B., 1859, died, Sept., 1863.
5. *William Whaley—Laura R. Turner Whaley.* William was born Jan. 30, 1815, E. Lyme. Married Laura R. Turner, of Montville, Mar. 7, 1843. D., Jan. 3, 1883. Their children are:
   i. Laura L., B., in Salem, Mar. 7, 1844, married George H. Lester, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ii. Emma, B., June 12, 1845, Niantic, Conn.

iii. Sarah Romelia, B., May 31, 1857, married Willis C. Goodale, of Hartford, Conn.

Harris Whaley—Jane Burton Whaley. B., Nov. 26, 1816, married, Mar., 1845, D., Feb. 20, 1854. Now a widow, lives in New York City. One daughter:

i. Leila, married Willard Tibbets, of New York City.

Waitstall Ingals Whaley—William H. Wheeler. She was born Apr. 28, 1821, married William H. Wheeler, June 18, 1846. He was born Mar. 25, 1824. They had one son:

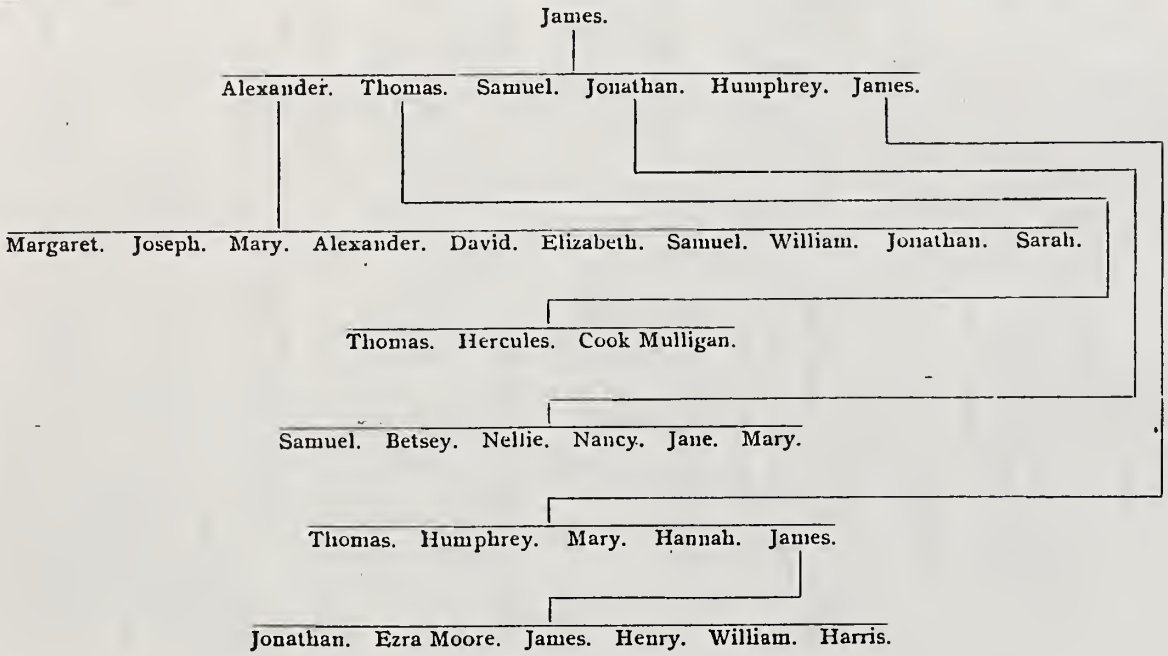
i. Frank Henry, B., July 25, 1856, graduated from Yale College in —, a physician in New Haven Hospital. His parents reside in Fair Haven.

Alfred Mitchel Whaley—Betsey Raynor Whaley, of Melrose, Mass. He was born in Salem, Ct., Apr. 9, 1836. B., 1837, married Dec. 25, 1859. This Alfred is probably son of Ezra Moore, by his first wife.

The father of the family, James Whaley, bore the name of his father and grandfather, and was the youngest of the grandchildren, of whom there were twenty-four.

Of the original family all had children except Samuel and Humphrey. The former shortened his life by service in the army that took Louisburg in 1745. Nothing is known of Humphrey, the son, beyond what has already been recorded.

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES AND MARGARET WHALEY.



Of Humphrey, the grand-son, it is recorded that he sold land in Montville to Thomas Fitch. That Benjamin Bradford sold land to Humphrey Whaley in 1793 adjoining other lands of said Whaley. That he sold land to Peregrine Turner in 1795. He also sold land in 1801 in Chesterfield, Conn., to Thomas Fitch.

The foregoing diagram shows the descendants of James and Margaret Whaley, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1722. After much comparison and weighing the oral statements and scanty records, it is believed this record of the first settler's family is correct. It is most in harmony with other facts and traditions in the history of the family. It gives the children as consisting of six sons. It makes twenty-four grandchildren. It also gives the great-grandchildren descending through James, the youngest son, to James, the grand-son.

Thus far the leading facts in the lives of each person in the accompanying diagram have so far as possible been given.

Many descendants of the Plymouth branch still remain in Montville and vicinity. Others are scattered over various parts of this country, of whom we have no definite knowledge.

The Verona family descending from Samuel, the son of Alexander, and grandson of James, the first settler will occupy subsequent pages of this record.

James and Margaret Whaley.

Alexander and Elizabeth Shaw Whaley.

Samuel and Olive Darrow Whaley.

Alexander. Jonathan. Martha. Joshua. Samuel Palmer. Olive. Christopher. Betsey. Justin.

PROGENITOR OF THE VERONA FAMILY OF WHALEYS.

Alexander, the eldest son of the first settler, had a family of ten children, all born and brought up in Montville. Two, however, died in infancy. In seeking their future homes, two sons and one daughter remained in their native town, two settled in other parts of Connecticut, three settled in New York state, one on Long Island and the other two in Oneida County.

This county, lying at the head of navigation on the Mohawk possessed peculiar advantages for early settlements. In 1798 it was taken from Herkimer County and made a county, with Rome for its county seat. Previous to this Whitestown, then a town of Herkimer County, extended indefinitely westward. Whitesborough was the largest settlement of the town. Here the Herkimer County Court House was built in 1793 and remained such until it became a part of Oneida County.

At this time, there were two newspapers published in Whitesboro', *The Western Sentinel* started in 1794, and *The Whitestown Gazette* started in 1796. These were then the only papers published west of Albany.

In 1797 the Indian Title of land lying in the present towns of Verona and Vernon, was extinguished. This opened for sale the best tract of land in the state. It has uniformly been spoken of as a fine quality of gravelly loam and alluvium well adapted to raising grain. Its richness early attracted the attention of some of the leading men of the nation. Gen. George Washington,

and George Clinton, who was the Governor of the state, owned jointly two thousand acres. It was located in the town of Westmoreland from which Verona was afterwards taken. In 1784 these two distinguished men visited the county on business and exploration.[1]

The removal of the Indian Title, placed the sale of these lands in the hands of the state. People preferred buying of the state.

The navigation of the Mohawk made emigration from New England comparatively easy. These advantages with the richness of the soil secured a very rapid settlement. Within two years most of the public land was purchased and occupied by people from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

About that time Alexander Whaley, a great-grandson of the first settler, at the age of twenty, was looking out from his native town for a future home. He had spent his youth in his father's family. Here by hard labor he had acquired habits of industry. Only by constant toil could a competency be obtained on the hill towns of Connecticut. In the meantime he had diligently used the best means afforded for an education in his native town. He had read Medicine with Dr. Turner, of New London, and in 1800 was licensed to practice medicine.

The general interest taken at this time in the sale of lands known as the "Oneida Indian Reservation" received his careful attention. He joined the tide of

[1]Gazetteer of the State of New York, by J. H. French, LL.D., 1861, p. 467.

emigration and reached Oneida Co. in the fall of 1801. During the following winter he taught school not far from the present city of Rome.

The next spring he came to the village of Verona. Here he began the work of his profession among a sparse population. He continued to be the leading physician of this people for about fifty years.

In 1803 his father, Samuel Whaley, and the remainder of his family, left Montville and settled in Verona, N. Y. He soon bought a tract of land adjoining the village on the north, of about one-half mile square. He also bought land in the south part of the town. He subsequently purchased twelve acres of cleared land on the south side of the road running through the village, for which he paid ten dollars per acre. He gave to his son, Alexander Whaley, M.D., twenty-five acres of his first purchase.

When the family came to Verona, N. Y., it consisted of six sons and three daughters, none of whom were married. Death had never entered their household. The youngest child was then two years old, the eldest, twenty-three. They had been trained to do the usual work of the farm. Industry and economy had secured for them a comfortable home. The products of the farm met the varied wants of the family.

They came to a new country in the vigor of life, the entire family possessed good, healthful constitutions. Here on the new purchase the nine children lived until by marriage, or their calling in life they went to make homes westward.

Samuel Whaley.

The father of this family was born in Montville, Conn., Jan. 2, 1754, was received in the Congregational church of his native town by profession of his faith in Christ, on Sept. 21, 1788, was married to Miss Olive Darrow, in May, 1778.

Mrs. Olive Darrow Whaley, the mother of this family, was born in Montville, Conn., in Dec., 1761. Her ancestors of the Darrow families were early settlers in New London, Conn., and held positions of trust and responsibility in the growth and improvement of society. She was received to the Congregational church of her native town on profession of her Christian faith, Oct. 23, 1785. She was married by her pastor, Rev. David Jewitt.

Verona Family.

Samuel—Olive Darrow Whaley. Children:

i. Alexander, B., Mar. 24, 1780, married Abigail Snow, Jan. 30, 1805. D., Apr. 28, 1871, in Rome, N. Y. Physician.

ii. Jonathan, B., Feb. 11, 1783, married Betsey Freeman Snow, Sept. 22, 1807, D., Sept. 20, 1831, in Verona, N. Y.

iii. Martha, B., Dec., 1785, married first Abel Phelps and second Philip King, Sept., 1821.

iv. Joshua, B., Jan., 1787, married Philena Coan, in 1812.

v. Samuel Palmer, B., Feb. 14, 1789, married Sarah Knapp, Sept. 1, 1816. D., of old age July 2, 1880, in Verona, N. Y.

vi. Olive, B., Aug., 1791, married Philetus Munger, M.D. D., in Medina, Ohio.

vii. Christopher, B., June 16, 1796, married first Mary Ann Smith Coffin, Mar. 20, 1824; second, Sophronia Martin, Jan. 27, 1841, third, C. E. Perry, July 16, 1863. D., Oct. 26, 1867, in Medina, N. Y. Physician.

viii. Betsey, B., Feb., 1799, married John Elmendorf. D., in Rome, N. Y.

ix. Justin, B., Nov. 25, 1801, married Sophia Leet, Jan. 17, 1822. D., at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1856.

1. *Alexander Whaley, M.D.*, the eldest of the above family, began his residence in Verona, N. Y., in the spring of 1802, as a physician. Here he practiced medicine during his active life. He died at the age of 91. On Jan. 13, 1805, he was married to Miss Abigail Snow, of Sandisfield, Mass. Miss Snow was born in New Marlborough, Mass., Aug. 16, 1784, was baptized in the Congregational church, Sandisfield, Mass., Sept. 19, 1784. Her father, Sparrow Snow, came with his family from Eastham, Barnstable County, Mass., to Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Mass., in 1784. She died in Verona, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1858.

They lived in the same house fifty-three years, where nine children were born to them.

1. Dr. Alexander—Abigail Snow Whaley. Children:

i. James Snow, B., Mar. 4, 1806, married first Miss L. M. Enos, second, Miss Charlotte Higgins. D., Sept. 24, 1886.

ii. Sarah Maria, B., Aug. 28, 1807, married Anson McLean. D., Mar. 5, 1888.

iii. Erasmus Darwin, B., Sept. 29, 1809, not married. D., Sept. 24, 1831.

iv. Alexander, Jr., B., Aug. 18, 1811, married Miss Jerusha Parker, June 18, 1844. D., Feb. 19, 1856.

v. Marcia Jane, B., July, 11, 1815, married Orin Field.

vi. Francis, B., Feb. 1, 1818, married Miss Susanna Ford. D., Nov. 26, 1880.

vii. Christopher, B., Aug. 11, 1821, married Mrs. Cornelia Mitchel.

viii. George Edwin, B., Nov. 25, 1823, married Miss Sarah Cornelia Dunbar. D., Sept. 24, 1887.

ix. Charles Henry, B., Dec. 10, 1827, married Charlotte Rickets. D., Sept. 29, 1869.

2. *Jonathan Whaley* was the second son of Samuel and Olive Darrow Whaley. He came to Verona, N. Y., a young man, at the age of twenty, in company with his father and others of the family. He here began life for himself on a tract of wild land in the south part of the town. Here he built a log house near a stream where it crosses the Vernon road. After four years of pioneer work, he was married to Miss Betsey Freeman Snow, of Sandisfield, Mass. She was the daughter of Sparrow Snow, and was born in Eastham, Barnstable County, Mass. Her ancestors were the Freemans and Snows who came from England and settled in that county at an early day.

In the autumn of 1807, he and his bride entered their lowly dwelling. They had faith in God, and strong arms to labor. Every year was crowned with blessings upon the work of their hands. Their humble cabin was made a happy home. Its best adornment was the Bible, its precious truths sweetened the toils of life and awakened songs of praise in the wilderness. Here three of their children were born to them.

They fully believed in the Abrahamic covenant and were members of the Congregational church, of Verona. The husband was received on profession of his faith, August 25, 1805, soon after the church was organized. The wife was received by letter from the church in Sandisfield, on June 7, 1809. In this church all their children were baptized in the faith of their parents in God's covenant promises. They lived to see them all walking in the same precious faith. Six years were spent in this home, and it is conjectured they were their happiest, so far as the cares and toils of life are concerned.

On the death of his father, they moved Dec. 4, 1813, into the house near the village which he had built and occupied, and where he died. This house was a plain, substantial, story and a half building and was on a part of his first purchase in 1803.

On this household farm our family spent their early days, and with it are associated the varied scenes of childhood and youth. Happy memories of those days recall the joys of winter sports, the balmy days of

spring—quickening the sturdy maples to pour forth their sweetness, and awakening all nature to life and beauty—the golden harvest, the fragrant hay, the husking bee and all the pleasure

. . . . "which springs
From the large aggregate of little things."

But in 1825, business interests removed the family to Vernon, N. Y. After three years residence, circumstances, in 1828, led to a removal to Oswego, N. Y. Soon after, business required his absence from his family most of the time. While away from home he was attacked with typhus fever and died soon after reaching his family. He was buried in the Verona cemetery.

2. *Jonathan—Betsey F. Snow Whaley.* Children:

i. Harriet Wilson, B., Sept. 6, 1808, married James Peck, Mar. 2, 1829. D., Feb. 9, 1838.

ii. Abigail, B., Dec. 4, 1809, married Alfred W. Williams, second, John. Holloway. D. Mar. 22, 1899.

iii. Samuel, B., June 16, 1812, married Sophia B. Dresser, Sept. 20, 1842. D., Apr. 14, 1899.

iv. Mercy Ann, B., May 13, 1815, married Rev. Jeremiah Hill, second, Oliver R. Clough, third, J. Johnson. D., April 19, 1873.

v. Elizabeth, B., Sept. 24, 1822, married James W. Mellon, Aug. 23, 1849. D., Dec. 26, 1895.

3. *Martha Whaley and Abel Phelps. Martha Whaley Phelps and Philip King.*

Martha was the third child, and eldest daughter of Samuel and Olive Darrow Whaley. She was born in Montville, Conn., Dec., 1785. She came to Verona with the family when eighteen years of age. Here she married Abel Phelps of Verona, where he died not many years after. In Sept., 1821, she became the second wife of Philip King. They soon left to make a home in the western part of New York state.

No other facts can be learned of their lives.

4. *Joshua and Philena Coan Whaley.*

Joshua was the fourth child of Samuel and Olive Darrow Whaley. He was born, Jan. 1787, in Montville, Conn., and at the age of sixteen came with the family to Verona, N. Y. He was married to Miss Philena Coan, by Rev. I. Brainard, in 1812. They resided in Verona about ten years. In 1822 they left Verona and settled in Lockport, N. Y. Mrs. Whaley united with others in the organization of the Presbyterian church of Lockport in 1823. This will appear in the following extract from a letter received from Lyman C. Draper corresponding secretary of the "State Historical Society" of Wisconsin—dated Madison, Sept. 19, 1884: "In my boyhood (1821–33,) I resided at Lockport N. Y. I remember very well there was a Mr. Whaley, an intelligent farmer residing about two miles east of Lockport on the south side of the Erie Canal. I do not remember his first name. His wife I judge

was named Philena Whaley as such a name occurs among the constitutional members of the Presbyterian church, organized in Jan., 1823. I remember Mr. Whaley's children,—one of them I remember was a daughter."

Dr. James Whaley thinks he lived in Eaton, Eaton County, Mich., and that he died there near Charlotte—that he had a daughter named Mary Jane, born Feb., 1813. (Mr. Southworth of Lockport is referred to for information.)

5. *Samuel Palmer and Sarah Knapp Whaley.*

Samuel Palmer, was the fifth child of Samuel, and Olive Darrow Whaley—was born in Montville, Conn., Feb. 14, 1789, and came to Verona, N. Y., with the family, at the age of fourteen. On Sept. 1, 1816 he was married to Miss Sarah Knapp of York Town, Westchester County, N. Y., the daughter of Daniel Herton Knapp, Esq., of York Town, where they resided until removing to Verona in 1883. Here they spent the remainder of their lives. The wife died in 1868 aged 67. The husband died July 2, 1880, aged 91 years. They were both buried in the Verona cemetery.

Samuel Palmer Whaley and Sarah Knapp Whaley.

Their children were as follows :

i. Daniel Welliston, B., July 1, 1820; married Henrietta Dayton, Aug. 4, 1851.

ii. Alexander, B., July 14, 1822, married Abbie Cadwell, Oct. 18, 1871.

iii. Olive Jane, B., Sept. 18, 1825.

iv. Sarah Elizabeth, B., Aug. 12, 1829, married Peter Betsinger, May 24, 1863.

v. Frances Cromwell, B., Feb. 18, 1832, married Anthony Myers, July 1, 1864.

vi. Ann Eliza Lee, B., June 14, 1834, married Stephen H. Knapp, Dec. 19, 1867.

vii. James Snow, B., June 9, 1844, D., Nov. 16, 1846.

6. *Miss Olive Whaley and Philetus Munger, M.D.*

Olive was the sixth child of Samuel and Olive Darrow Whaley. She was born in Aug., 1791, in Montville, Conn. She came with the family to Verona, N. Y., at twelve years of age. She resided here nineteen years. In 1822 she went with her sister, Mrs. Martha King, "West." The location cannot be learned, but thought to be in the western part of New York state. While with them she married Philetus Munger, M.D. Subsequently Dr. Munger practiced medicine in Medina, Ohio, where he and his wife died.

7. *Dr. Christopher*: 1. Mary Ann Smith Coffin Whaley; 2. Sophronia Martin Whaley; 3. C. E. Perry Whaley.

Dr. Christopher was the seventh child of Samuel and Olive Darrow Whaley. He was born in Montville, Conn., June 16, 1796. He was seven years old when he came with the family to Verona, N. Y. With other younger brothers of the family he worked on the new land his father had purchased. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of medicine with his brother

Dr. Alexander Whaley. He attended medical lectures at Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., where he graduated June 18, 1819, at twenty-five years of age. In September the same year he began the practice of medicine in Shelby, Orleans County, N. Y. Here he pursued the work of his profession about twelve years. On Feb. 18, 1831, he removed to Medina, of the above county. Here he spent the remainder of his life as the well-known and beloved "Village Doctor."

He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church of Medina and a senior warden in it.

The following extracts from a printed sermon delivered at his funeral by the rector of that church will show how highly he was estimated among a people who knew him.

The text was ii Timothy, 4 : 7 and 8. "I have fought a good fight . . . "

"As already intimated, it is my firm, fond trust that our departed friend died a victor, and that he so ran that the prize is now his. He was as well known in this community and indeed in this whole region of country as any other man in it. He has resided here for a long term of years—he resided near here even before the founding of this village. He has seen generation after generation pass off the stage of life, as he has now passed off from it. His general deportment was such as to claim a larger share of confidence, respect and love from all classes than falls to the lot of most men.

"He succeeded in overcoming prejudices when other men failed; he was a child in tenderness and simplicity—always mild and considerate. He was my brother in the Lord. He was a father to me in counsel and advice. He en-

couraged me in my ministerial duties when I felt discouraged ; he always sympathized with me when I needed human sympathy the most. For him 'to live was Christ, but for him to die was gain'. Enjoying the testimony of a good conscience, death was not unpleasant to him."

An obituary in the *Medina Tribune* has this testimony :

"During a long life devoted to the arduous duties of his profession as a village physician and surgeon, he has done more real good and alleviated more suffering with little temporal profit to himself than most professional men do. . . . As a mark of respect and esteem for the deceased, all places of business were closed during the funeral ceremonies."

He was married March 20, 1824, to Mary Ann Smith Coffin of Batavia, who was born Aug. 28, 1802, and died Aug. 21, 1839. Sophronia Martin of Medina became his second wife, Jan. 27, 1841. She was born May 22, 1816, and died March 6, 1861. Miss C. E. Perry of Ridgeway became his third wife, July 16, 1863. She was born Jan. 23, 1825. On Oct. 26, 1867, he departed this life and his remains were laid in Boxwood cemetery, Medina, N. Y. A family of eight children were born to him as follows.

Dr. Christopher Whaley. Children :

i. William Henry Allen, B. in Shelby, Nov. 11, 1825. D., Sept. 6, 1830.

ii. Adeline Eliza, B. in Shelby, Dec. 20, 1828. Married Francis Wayland Bowen, Jan. 12, 18—.

iii. Mary Jane, B., June 7, 1830, married Wesley B. Church, Dec. 9, 1856, D., July 24, 1888.

iv. William Alexander, B. in Medina, June 10, 1835, D., Aug. 18, 1835.

v. Harriet Adelia, B., Sept. 23, 1836, D., March 8, 1842.

vi. Joseph Christopher, B., Aug. 2, 1839, D., Aug. 21, 1839.

vii. Clara Louise, B., April 17, 1842.

viii. Charles Richard, B., Oct. 12, 1845, D., March 29, 1866.

8. *Betsey Whaley—John Elmendorf.*

Betsey was the eighth child of Samuel and Olive Darrow Whaley. Born in Montville, Conn., Feb., 1799, being four years old when the family came to Verona.

In 1822, she was married to John Elmendorf and resided in the village. In 1826 a precious work of grace in the village and vicinity was particularly blessed of the Holy Spirit in bringing many young people to receive Christ and confess Him openly. She entered very heartily into the spirit of this work—conversed and prayed with the young, and manifested great joy on their conversion. She was naturally sensitive and sympathetic. Subsequently trials which came upon her spread a deep gloom over her mind. She was regarded as insane. Her circumstances repressed expression except to the invisible Friend who had been the joy of her life. In Him it is believed she had a spiritual life, hidden to man, by the cumbrances and trials of the flesh, but known unto God and precious in His sight. Her days were spent under this veil until God called her to her rest.

9. *Justin—Sophia Leet Whaley.*

Justin was the ninth and youngest child of Samuel and Olive Darrow Whaley. He was born in Montville, Conn., Nov. 25, 1801, where he was baptized Sept. 5, 1802, by Rev. A. Backus. When the family left Montville he was less than two years old. He spent his youth in Verona and was twelve years old when his father died. He remained with his mother on the farm until twenty-one years of age. On Jan. 17, 1822, he married Miss Sophia Leet. They then went west to make a home. He died at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1856. His wife died in 1831.

1. *Dr. Alexander—Abigail Snow Whaley.*

CHILDREN.

i. James Snow.
ii. Sarah Maria.
iii. Erasmus Darwin.
iv. Alexander.
v. Marcia Jane.
vi. Francis.
vii. Christopher.
viii. George Edwin.
ix. Charles Henry.

The preceding family consisting of nine children were all born in Montville, Conn., and came to Verona, N. Y., in 1803. The first death in their new home was that of the father at fifty-nine years of age, of pneumonia.

All the children lived to mature years, and two of them died over ninety years old.

It will be the object of the next succeeding pages to record an outline of the children of each of the nine members of the above family, who are the great-grandchildren of the first settler of the Plymouth branch.

Dr. James Snow; Maria Louise Enos Whaley; Charlotte C. Higgins Whaley.

Dr. James Snow Whaley was the eldest son of Dr. Alexander, the son of Samuel Whaley. The family consisted of nine children. He was born in Verona, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1806.

His father being much absent from home in an extended practice he early learned to take the care and duties of a farm life. He was a diligent student in the school of his native village.

After taking an academic course in the Fairfield Academy, he began the study of medicine with his father. He returned and attended a full course of lectures in the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western District, N. Y.," then existing in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., and received his degree from the Regents in Feb., 1831.

He then immediately began the practice of medicine in company with his father. His father, after a few years, retired and left him a widely extended practice. He continued his professional work in Verona thirty-one years. During this time he represented the town in the Board of Supervisors three or four terms.

In June, 1863, he removed to Rome, N. Y. Here he was in active practice of medicine ten or twelve years,

making the time of work in his profession about forty-five years.

He was married May 6, 1846, to Miss Maria Louise Enos of Westmoreland, N. Y., the daughter of Judge Enos. She was born Aug. 25, 1813, and died April 29, 1850. On Jan. 8, 1857, he married Miss Charlotte C. Higgins of Higginsville. She was born July 11, 1820, at Canajoharie, N. Y.

On Sept. 24, 1886, at the age of eighty years and six months, he died at his home in the city of Rome, N. Y. His funeral services were conducted by the rector of Zion Church of which he was a member.

Appreciative resolutions were adopted by a meeting of the physicians of the city, in which they speak of him as "the pioneer of medicine in the county—an honor to his profession—an able and judicious counsellor—a kind and generous friend, and a worthy exponent of our noble calling."

Resolutions of respect were passed by the Board of Trustees of the Rome Savings Bank, of which he had been a member thirty-five years.

The Directors of the Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome speak of him in a resolution as a Director with them thirty-one years, and regret the loss of him as a prudent counsellor and an estimable citizen.

Dr. James Higgins Whaley of Rome, N. Y., is his only son and heir. Born Oct. 18, 1861.

Sarah Maria Whaley—Anson McLean.

Sarah Maria was the eldest daughter of Dr. Alexander and Abagail Snow Whaley of Verona, N. Y. She was

born in Verona, Aug. 29, 1807. On Sept. 11, 1833, she married Anson McLean, who was born Nov. 28, 1798. After several years residence in Adams and Pulaski, N. Y., they returned to Verona. After her husband's death she made her home in Rome, N. Y., where she died March 5, 1888.

They had five children born to them as follows.

Charles Erasmus, B., Oct. 22, 1834, D., Sept. 10, 1865.

William Henry, B., July 12, 1841, D., Sept. 10, 1843.

Cornelia Grant, B., May 25, 1846, D., Nov. 25, 1878.

Sarah Frances, B., June 15, 1850.

James Henry, B., Feb. 13, 1853.

Erasmus Darwin Whaley.

Erasmus Darwin was the second son of Dr. Alexander and Abagail Snow Whaley of Verona, N. Y. He was born in Verona, Sept. 29, 1809.

Nature had bestowed upon him excellent gifts both of mind and body. Energy and enterprise were manifest in early life. Before of age he was in business for himself. He had become established in mercantile business in his native village with flattering prospects of success, when at the age of twenty-two he died at his father's house on the 24th of Sept., 1831.

Dr. Alexander—Jerusha Parker Whaley.

Alexander Whaley, Jr., M.D., was the third son of Dr. Alexander and Abigail Snow Whaley of Verona, N. Y. He was born Aug. 18, 1811. His youth was spent on the homestead and in the usual duties of farm life. His mental traits or characteristics developed early

in life—he was always active, cheerful sportive and kind. "Mens sana in corpere sano" characterized his youth. In the schools of his native village, in the debating club, or in social gatherings and sports his was a leading mind.

When he became twenty-one years of age his eldest brother had just entered upon the practice of medicine with his father. This doubtless had some bearing on his choice of the medical profession. He soon entered the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western District," located in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. This was then the only medical college west of New York City.

After a full course of study he was graduated by the Regents in Feb., 1836. In the spring of 1838 he began medical practice in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1841 he removed to Mexico, N. Y., where during the nine following years he acquired a very successful practice.

In 1850 he commenced the practice of medicine in Ithaca, N. Y., where he also established a drug store. His practice in this city increased as he became known. His prospects of a life of successful work in his profession were very flattering, but in a moment's time they were blighted. In raising a building to be his family dwelling he was struck by a falling timber and fatally injured. He partially recovered, but after some months he was attacked with brain fever and died Feb. 19, 1856, at forty-five years of age.

His early death was deeply lamented. His friends were among all classes of people. Many kind and

hearty expressions of esteem and sympathy followed his death.

One who knew him well writes thus—"Dr. Alexander Whaley, Jr., was truly a man of rare excellence of heart and life. He was of a most generous, genial and sympathetic temperament, always seeking the happiness and good of others before his own. He always had friends not an enemy that I ever knew." Nature had done much for him but grace did more. Early in his professional life he openly confessed Christ as his only Savior, and became a communicant in the Episcopal church. He led his family in daily prayer and consecrated his children to God in baptism. He had very clear and distinct knowledge of the way of salvation in Christ, and has taken opportunity at the bedside of his patients to direct them to Christ for comfort and for eternal life. His life was a testimony to all, and especially an example of what christian physicians may do in the sick room.

As the hour of his departure drew near, having commended his family to God, his voice was distinctly heard in prayer just as he passed away. It was

> "His watchword at the gates of death,
> He entered heaven with prayer."

His wife and three children survived him. He was married on June 18, 1844, to Miss Jerusha Parker, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Parker (then residing in Ithaca, N. Y.). He is distinguished for his exploring tour in 1835–37 beyond the Rocky Mountains under the American Board of Foreign Missions. It was the be-

ginning of a large missionary work in the far west, and of the possible construction of a railroad through the Rocky Mountains.

Mrs. Jerusha Parker Whaley married as her second husband Mr. Enoch Van Kirk of Jacksonville, N. Y., with whom she lived twenty-seven years. He died in Jacksonville, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1888.

The children of the first marriage are as follows:

1. George Henry Whaley, M.D. Born Dec. 21, 1845, in Mexico, N. Y. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in the year 1870. On Sept. 9, 1874, he married Miss Alathea Carey of Crawford, Wyandot Co., Ohio. Her grandfather, Carey, founded the town of Carey, Ohio, and was member of Congress at the time of Lincoln's election. Mrs. Alathea Carey Whaley was a graduate of Ingham University, Leroy, N. Y., in the year 1869, and subsequently studied art in the Cooper Union and in the National Academy of Design in New York City, and did work of a high order of merit, especially in crayoning. Dr. G. H. Whaley was for two years a house physician in Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and practiced medicine in Brooklyn, in Ithaca, and in Trumansburg, N. Y. In 1876 he removed to Carey, Ohio.

Their children are:

Alexander Paul Carey Whaley. B., Oct. 25, 1876, in Carey, Ohio.

Dorothea Lydia Whaley. B., June 10, 1881, in Carey, Ohio.

McDonough Parker Whaley. B., Oct. 3, 1892. Died, aged one year and three months.

2. Helen Jerusha Whaley. Born in Ithaca Nov. 22, 1850. Graduated from Ingham University, LeRoy, N. Y., in the class of 1869. She married, on Aug. 1, 1877, John Warren Mack of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y. Mr. Mack was a graduate of Cornell University of the class of 1872. He was editor of the *Bayonne Herald* of Bergen Point, N. J., in 1881 and 1882; also for eight years of the *Hornellsville Times*, of Hornellsville, N. Y. During the U. S. Census of 1890, he was chief of division of Insurance Statistics, and at the close of that work removed to New York City, where he joined the staff of the *Weekly Underwriter* and was Secretary of the *Underwriter Printing and Publishing Association.* He was an active and earnest member of the Presbyterian Church and was an elder in the Eastern Presbyterian Church, of Washington, D. C., during his residence in that city. Also served in the session of the Harlem Presbyterian Church in New York City for seven years, representing that church in the New York Presbytery for a number of years and being one of its most faithful and zealous members. At the time of his death he was Senior Elder and Clerk of the Session of the Harlem Presbyterian Church. He died in New York City, of typhoid fever, Nov. 25, 1900.

Their children are:

Wilfred Whaley Mack. B., April 17, 1879, in Ithaca, N. Y.

Laurence Alexander Mack. B., Aug. 31, 1883, in Hornellsville, N. Y.

David Mack. B., in Ithaca July 16, 1891. Died Aug. 1st, 1892, in Washington, D. C.

3. Eliza Parker Whaley. B., June 17, 1855, in Ithaca, N. Y. Married Nov. 25th, 1889, Mr. David P. Thomson of Oakland, California.

Their children are:

Ethel Davida Thomson. B., Nov. 23, 1890, in Ithaca, N. Y.

Gerald Whaley Thomson. B., July, 1893, in Lynn, Mass.

Marcia Jane Whaley—Orin Field.

Marcia Jane Whaley was the second daughter of Dr. Alexander and Abigail Snow Whaley of Verona, N. Y. She was born July 11, 1815, married, Jan. 18, 1843, to Mr. Orin Field of New Berlin, N. Y., where they resided on the homestead farm until his death.

CHILDREN.

Frank. Lives in Nebraska. A farmer.

Mary Jane. Died at the age of fifteen with consumption.

Sarah Elizabeth. Married Charles E. Spofford of Utica, N. Y.

Francis—Susanna Ford Whaley.

Francis Whaley was the fourth son of Dr. Alexander and Abigail Snow Whaley. He was born in Verona, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1818. He was married to Miss Susanna Ford of Verona, Nov. 26, 1840. She was born Dec. 5, 1821, and died Nov., 1878. They took the homestead farm, where they lived until his death, Nov. 26, 1880.

CHILDREN.

1. Harriet Aurelia, B., June 3, 1842, D., Oct. 22, 1846.

2. Sarah Jane, B., May 14, 1845, married, Feb. 7, 1872, James E. Allen of Constableville, N. Y.

3. George Christopher, B., Feb. 22, 1848. Took the homestead of his father. Married Miss Elizabeth Cole, Sept. 29, 1868. They had two daughters.

4. Mary Eliza, B., Sept. 5, 1850, married Harvey E. Hall of Verona, Jan. 8, 1874. Their children are: Frank Whaley Hall, B., Oct. 2, 1876; George Arthur Hall, B., Nov. 29, 1882.

5. Lelia Marcia, B., June 26, 1853, married, Dec. 5, 1872, Charles H. Warren of Verona, N. Y.

Christopher—Cornelia Mitchell Whaley.

Christopher Whaley was the fifth son of Dr. Alexander and Abigail Snow Whaley. He was born in Verona, Aug. 11, 1821; was married to Mrs. Cornelia Hutchison Mitchell, Feb. 13, 1868; was in business several years in Columbus, Neb.; returned to Verona in 1881, and from there removed to Rome, N. Y., his present address. One child, Celia Ford, B., Jan. 28, 1870.

George Edwin—Sarah Cornelia Dunbar Whaley.

George Edwin was the sixth son of Dr. Alexander and Abigail Snow Whaley. B., in Verona, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1823, married May 15, 1849 Miss Sarah Cornelia Dunbar, of Camden, N. Y. He lived some years after his marriage in Camden, then removed to Adrian Mich. where he lived as a farmer until his death, Sept. 24, 1887.

Their only son is Charles Edwin Whaley, B., Oct. 17, 1850, in Verona, N. Y., married June 22, 1882, Miss Fannie Tayer, of Adrian, Mich.

Charles Henry—Charlotte L. Rickets Whaley.

Charles Henry Whaley was the seventh son and youngest of the family, of Dr. Alexander and Abigail Snow Whaley. B., Dec. 10, 1827, in Verona, N. Y., married Charlotte Lizzie Rickets, of Omaha, Neb. He was a lawyer and settled in business in Columbus, Platte Co., Neb., where he became prominent in his profession. He was elected to the Legislature of that State in 1860.

He also held the office of County Judge. He died in Columbus, Neb., Sept. 29, 1869.

CHILDREN.

George.
Charles.

Jonathan—Betsey Snow Whaley.

CHILDREN:

1. Harriet Wilson.
2. Abagail.
3. Samuel.
4. Mercy Ann.
5. Elizabeth.

Harriet Wilson Whaley—James Peck.

Harriet Wilson Whaley was the eldest daughter of Jonathan and Betsey Freeman Snow Whaley. B., Sept. 6, 1808, in Verona, N. Y. At the age of eighteen she entered into a business company with an experi-

enced partner as milliner in the then young, but growing city of Oswego, N. Y. She was married at her father's residence in Oswego. She was married Mar. 2, 1829, to James Peck, of the same place, by Rev. James Abel. D., Feb. 9, 1838.

Four children were born to them:

1. James Henry Peck, B., March 8, 1830, D., Sept. 10, 1832, in Oswego.

2. Mary Jane Peck, B., June 21, 1832, married, Dec. 15, 1851, at her father's residence in Chicago, Ill., to Charles B. Brown, of that city.

Children of this marriage:

1. Carrie, B., Oct. 27, 1852.
2. Wm. H., B., Oct. 13, 1854.

3. James Edward Peck, B., Dec. 26, 1834, in Oswego. D., of croup, May 12, 1837.

4. Daughter, B., Oct. 24, 1837. D., Jan. 24, 1838, in Oswego, where the mother also soon died of consumption.

Abigail Whaley; Alfred White Williams; John Halloway.

Abigail Whaley was the daughter of Jonathan and Betsey Snow Whaley, B., Dec. 4, 1809, in Verona, N. Y., married to Alfred W. Williams, Feb. 13, 1828, by Rev. John Barton, at her father's residence in Vernon, N. Y. He was born April, 1804. In 1834 they made their residence in Oswego, N. Y. In the spring of 1838 they removed to Chillicothe, Ohio. From thence in the fall of 1839 to DuQuoin, Ill. Mr. Williams died here Sept. 14, 1840. In Jan., 1844 she returned to the east.

CHILDREN:

1. Elizabeth Freeman Williams, B., Nov. 13, 1829, in Vernon, N. Y., married George H. Long, M.D., Barry, Pike Co., Ill., April 5, 1859.

2. Levi Backus Williams, B., May 1, 1831, in Vernon, N. Y., D., May 18, 1860.

3. Eveline Sarah Williams, B., July 22, 1833, in Vernon, N. Y., married Lewis Hull, of Kinderhook, Ill., D., Dec. 24, 1855, at the residence of her mother, in Holley, N. Y.

4. Clark Williams, B., March 12, 1836, died Feb. 22, 1839, from swallowing a pin.

5. Harriet Anna Williams, B., in DuQuoin, Ill., July 21, 1840, married Birdsell Perigo, April 16, 1862, in Holley, N. Y., where she resided until his death, Feb. 16, 1874. She had two children, Eva Louise Perigo, B., Feb. 13, 1866, married Oct. 9, 1875, Edwin S. Brown, M.D., of Brattleboro, Vt. Arthur Whaley Perigo, B., Mar. 8, 1872.

Mrs. Abigail Whaley Williams married the second time John Halloway, Nov. 22, 1853, at her residence in Utica, N. Y. Died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harriet (Perigo) Metcalf, in Brockport, N. Y., March 27, 1899.

Rev. Samuel—Sophia Bardwell Dresser Whaley.

Rev. Samuel Whaley was the only son of Jonathan and Betsey Snow Whaley, of Verona, N. Y., B., June 16, 1812. In early youth he regularly attended public worship with his parents and was taught at home in

the first rudiments of religious thought. He was a member of the first Sabbath School of his native town. At the age of thirteen he became the subject of saving grace. In the years 1827, 1828 and 1829 he lived in Oswego, N. Y. They were years of great temptation, indulgence and folly. From the verge of ruin he was restored through sovereign grace.

After his father's death he went to Rome, N. Y., with the view of studying medicine under Dr. Blair. Here God restored his wandering child. New views of life were awakened—more knowledge of self and of Christ led to new purposes and plans of life. In the great revival of that day throughout Central New York, no place had been so fully under the power of the Holy Spirit as Rome. Personal salvation through faith in Christ alone was the engrossing theme of all religious meetings. These circumstances were blessed of God in changing his plans of life and choosing a work that laid nearest his heart.

He then entered upon a course of study for the Gospel ministry, and graduated from Hamilton College in 1838. Having completed the course of study in Auburn Theological Seminary he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Cayuga Presbytery, April 21, 1841, and was ordained by the Oswego Presbytery on Nov. 15, 1842.

He began pastoral work in Fulton, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1841, where he labored nearly two years. From July 9, 1843, to May 29, 1845, he had pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church in Vernon Centre. In Jan., 1846, he was called to be pastor of the Presbyterian church of Mt. Pleasant and Uniondale, Pa., connected with the

then Montrose Presbytery. During this pastorate his "History of Mt. Pleasant" was published by request and at the expense of the church in that place. He was soon after elected a member of the "Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

In the twelfth year of his service in this parish he was called—April 20, 1857—to the Providence Presbyterian church of Scranton in the same Presbytery. Here he labored as pastor until from ill-health he resigned—Sept., 1868.

In November of the same year he was invited to do missionary work in Hampton and Old Point Comfort, Virginia, among a diverse population, left needy and disorganized after the war.

Leaving this field Feb., 1870, he spent a year and a half in the west—chiefly in the valley of the Mississippi. During this time he preached one hundred and seventy times in churches located in six different states.

Returning to Scranton in August, 1871, he remained four months, preaching twice each Sabbath in various churches of that vicinity.

While visiting friends on Long Island he became temporary supply of the Franklinville Presbyterian church for four months, when he received a call to take the pastoral charge of the church of Moriches, connected with the Long Island Presbytery. His work among this people began May 1, 1872, and continued to Sept. 1, 1876.

He then took the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church of Cutchogue of the same Presbytery where he remained nine years.

In September, 1885, he retired from pastoral work, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was appointed by the Long Island Presbytery as its Presbyterial missionary. Forty-four and one half years of his life was given exclusively to pastoral work in the pulpit or among the people, with the exception of five months in Europe in 1867.

In 1886 he was made President of the Long Island Bible Society, acting also as General Agent of the Society whose field—excepting the city of Brooklyn—covers the Island and has a population of over 250,000.

During the past ten years the work of the Society, excepting that of the Treasurer, has been chiefly accomplished by him.

Rev. Samuel Whaley after a year's illness departed this life at sunrise, April 14, 1899. "God buries His workmen, but carries on His work."

During his first work in the ministry in Fulton, N. Y., he was married to Miss Sophia Bardwell Dresser, at the residence of her father Reuben Dresser, in Goshen, Mass., Sept. 20, 1842. Miss Dresser was born in Goshen, Mass., Oct. 1, 1817. A student in Hopkins Academy, Old Hadley, Mass., in 1834–35–36, taught in the Female Seminary in Fulton, N. Y., in 1836, 1837, 1838. After a year's rest and lighter teaching she accepted in 1840–41 and a part of 1842 the charge of the Ladies Department of the Academy in Randolph, Mass., with Rev. John P. Gulliver as Principal.

In 1837 she was enrolled as a member of the first class of Mount Holyoke Seminary, now Mount Holyoke

College, which opened Nov. 8th of the same year, but circumstances requiring her services elsewhere she relinquished her purpose of a full course of study in Mount Holyoke Seminary and continued her favorite occupation as teacher.

Mercy Ann Whaley; 1. Rev. Jeremiah Hill; 2. Oliver K. Clough; 3. John Johnson.

Mercy Ann Whaley was the daughter of Jonathan and Betsey Snow Whaley, of Verona, N. Y. Born May 13, 1815. While living in Chillicothe, Ohio, she was married to Rev. Jeremiah Hill, by Rev. Harvy Camp, on Sept. 20, 1838. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, Oct. 2, 1816, and died May 26, 1840, in Marion, Ohio. An able preacher in the M. E. church.

There were born to them in Norwich, Ohio, July 5, 1839, a son and daughter—twin children—whose names were Jeremiah Drury and Harriet Ann. Both died in DuQuoin, Ill., Nov. 17 and 19, 1840, and were buried at the same funeral.

Mrs. Mercy Ann Whaley Hill was married to her second husband, Oliver K. Clough, by Rev. Josiah Wood, Aug. 25, 1844, in DuQuoin, Ill. Mr. Clough was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, Nov. 6, 1816, and died Feb. 7, 1852, in DuQuoin, Ill. Two children were born to them.

1. John Philander, B., in DuQuoin, Ill., Aug. 12, 1845, and baptized by Rev. Josiah Wood.

2. Harriet Ann, B., July 23, 1848, baptized by Rev. J. Carrington, and died April 16, 1857, in DuQuoin, Ill.

John Philander married Oct. 2, 1871, Miss Lucy Amelia Ross, of Liberty, Ill., where she was born and where she early professed her faith in Christ, in the Presbyterian church. In 1876 they removed to Idaho and settled in Junction, Lewhi Co., in the valley of the Lewhi river. Here he built his first home, of hewn logs. His family entered it just in time to observe their Christmas holiday in it. Here he was prospered in raising stock. In 1880 he was elected County Commissioner of Lewhi Co. and re-elected in 1882.

He was elected a member of the Idaho Legislature of 1884. In 1886 he made his first address to the people in a Fourth of July oration in Salmon City. The *Idaho Recorder* of that city says of it, that it was "a solid, thoughtful and scholarly effort"—that "he handled the Mormons in an able manner, and did himself honor." He is spoken of in the above journal as "an honored member of the last Idaho Legislature and one out of ninety-nine who leaves a legislative hall with a clear record." He was elected to the Senate of 1888—the fifteenth session of the Idaho Legislature, and made President of the Senate.

Children of Hon. John Philander and Lucy Amelia Clough.

1. Cora, B. May 3, 1873; died in 1881.
2. Oliver Thomas, B., Oct. 27, 1874.
3. Samuel Ross, B., May 12, 1884.

Mrs. Mercy Ann Clough married, May 13, 1857, her third husband, Mr. John Johnson, of DuQuoin, Ill. He was born Jan. 7, 1808, in Hull, Yorkshire, England.

Elizabeth Whaley—James W. Mellon.

Elizabeth Whaley Mellon was the daughter of Jonathan and Betsey Snow Whaley, of Verona, N. Y. B. Sept. 24, 1822; married Aug. 23, 1849, Mr. James W. Mellon, of Kinderhook, Ill. Two children were born to them:

1. Edward, B., March 27, 1851; died.
2. Charles, B.

Mrs. Mellon died Dec. 26, 1895, at Agnen, Cal.

Samuel Palmer—Sarah Knapp Whaley. Children:

1. Daniel Williston.
2. Alexander.
3. Olive Jane.
4. Sarah Elizabeth.
5. Frances Cromwell.
6. Ann Eliza Lee.
7. James Snow.

Daniel Williston—Henrietta D. Whaley.

Daniel Williston Whaley was the eldest son of Samuel Palmer and Sarah Knapp Whaley. B., July 1, 1820, in Yorktown, Westchester Co., N. Y. On Aug. 4, 1851, he married Miss Henrietta Dayton, who died Nov. 11, 1857, leaving a daughter, Henrietta, who was born Feb. 22, 1854.

Dr. Christopher—1. Mary Ann Smith Coffin Whaley, 2. Sophronia Martin Whaley. Children:

1. William Henry Allen.
2. Adeline Eliza.

3. Mary Jane.
4. William Alexander.
5. Harriet Adelia.
6. Joseph Christopher.
7. Clara Louise.
8. Charles Richard.

1. William Henry Allen Whaley was born in Shelbyville, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1825. Son of Dr. Christopher and Mary Ann Smith Whaley. He died in Shelbyville, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1830, aged 4 years, 9 mos., and 25 days.

2. Adeline Eliza Whaley was the daughter of Dr. Christopher and Mary Ann Smith Whaley. B., Dec. 20, 1828, in Shelbyville, N. Y. Was married to Francis Wayland Bowen, Jan. 12, 1853.

3. Mary Jane Whaley was the daughter of Dr. Christopher and Mary Ann Smith Whaley. B., in Shelbyville, N. Y., June 7, 1830. Was married to Wesley B. Church, Dec. 9, 1856. She died in New York City, July 24, 1888.

4. William Alexander Whaley was the son of Dr. Christopher and Mary Ann Smith Whaley. B., June 10, 1835, in Medina, N. Y.; died Aug. 18, 1835, aged 2 mos., 8 days.

5. Harriet Adelia Whaley was the daughter of Dr. Christopher and Mary Ann Smith Whaley. B., in Medina, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1836; died March 8, 1842, aged 5 years, 5 months, 15 days.

6. Joseph Christopher was the son of Dr. Christopher and Mary Ann Smith Whaley. B. Aug. 2, 1839, in Medina, N. Y.; died Aug. 21, 1839, aged 19 days.

7. Clara Louise, daughter of Dr. Christopher and Sophronia Martin Whaley. B., April 17, 1842, in Medina, N. Y. Died.

8. Charles Richard, son of Dr. Christopher and Sophronia Martin Whaley. B., Oct. 12, 1845, in Medina, N. Y., died March 29, 1866, aged 20 years, 5 months, 17 days.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S FAMILY.

OLIVER AND ELIZABETH B. CROMWELL.

This family consisted of eight children, as follows:

1. Robert, B., 1621; died 1639.

2. Oliver, B., 1623; died in battle in 1648. He was in the same division of cavalry with his father, who regarded him with deep affection and hope. On his death bed, alluding to his son's death, he said, "It went to my heart, indeed it did."

3. Bridget, B., 1624; died 1681. A woman of decided character. Married first to Iriton, then to Fleetwood.

4. James, died in infancy.

5. Richard, B., 1626; died 1712. "Mild and indolent, unfit for any office requiring strong powers of mind."

6. Henry, B., 1628; died 1674. Entered the army at sixteen years of age; distinguished for courage, prudence and resolution. He went with his father to Ireland and was made Lord Deputy there. He governed with ability. "He was a governor," said his father, "of whom I myself might learn."

7. Elizabeth, B., 1629; died 1658. Married John Claypole.

8. Mary, B., 1637; died 1712. Married Earl of Fauconberg.

9. Frances, B., 1638; died 1721. Married first Robert Rich, second Sir John Russell.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

The Cromwell family have left an honorable record on the pages of English history. For two centuries they held position and influence in the government of England. In the great questions of the reformation which then agitated the nation, they stood for the rights of the subject.

The first of this name known in history was Sir Thomas Cromwell, (written Crumwell by some authors), Earl of Essex. Born 1490, and died on the scaffold July 28, 1540, in the reign of Henry VIII. He is thought to be connected with the Cromwells of the Commonwealth in the middle of the next century, and the family descent is traced.

During a part of the reign of Henry VIII (1509–1547) Thomas Wolsey was the favorite of the King and the servant of the Pope. Leo X appointed him Legate and Cardinal. He was also Lord Chancellor of England. He had the power and tact to govern the State and the Church. He negotiated treaties with other powers—projected marriages for the king—grew rich, lived in royal splendor, built the magnificent palace of Hampton Court and presented it to his king. But he was the bitter enemy of the reformation then dawning upon England. He obeyed the Pope and lost favor with the King, who left him to his fate.

He was succeeded by Sir Thomas Cromwell, who gradually rose to power. In 1533 he had a seat in parliament; was associated with Cardinal Wolsey until his unhappy end. After Wolsey's fall he became privy

counsellor to Henry VIII and was made chancellor of the exchequer. He was also vicar general in all ecclesiastical affairs. In the great conflict of his day for religious liberty he favored giving the Bible to the people in their own language. He was the patron of Miles Coverdale in the translation of that version of the English Bible called the "Great Bible," from which the Psalter in the Prayer Book is taken. The first edition took his name, with his "arms" on the title page. He distributed copies all over England and commanded that in every parish whoever desired to read the Bible should have a free opportunity. In St. Paul's, London, it was at this time chained to a pillar and the poor came to hear it read.

For seven years Cromwell was supreme in royal counsel and in all departments of administration. He became more and more identified with the Protestants—"partly from conviction, partly from circumstances"—and is called in the history of those times "One of the great pillars of the reformation." But the real cause of his fall was the share he had in the king's marriage with Anna of Cleves, a Protestant. This gave mortal offence to Henry VIII, for he was at heart a Catholic.

He was arrested and sent to the Tower, and without being brought to a trial or allowed to speak for himself, was beheaded in 1540. But his majesty, the king, on calmer reflection lamented the loss of his honest and faithful servant when it was too late.

In the next century the Cromwell family reappear in the person of Sir Henry Cromwell, the grandfather of

Oliver Cromwell, and lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and a man of "great munificence," hence called the Golden Knight.

According to Carlyle he had four children.

1. Joan, usually known as Lady Barrington.

2. Robert, who was member of parliament in the reign of Elizabeth. He married Elizabeth Stuart, of Ely, who became the mother of Oliver Cromwell.

3. Elizabeth, married William Hampden and was the mother of the renowned John Hampden.

4. The fourth of this family was Frances Cromwell, who married Richard Whaley and was the mother of Edward Whaley, the regicide. This marriage constituted a close relation and friendship between the Cromwell and the Whaley families. There were three persons in this family whose names will be cherished as long as there is an English nation, or civil and religious liberty needs an advocate. They were cousins to each other. Their names are:

OLIVER CROMWELL,
JOHN HAMPDEN,
EDWARD WHALEY.

They were statesmen of a broad and liberal education, who understood the rights of the subject, and had the courage to contend for them at any sacrifice, against a monarch as corrupt and unscrupulous as ever sat on a throne. The closest sympathy and coöperation held them together in the defense of liberty through England's greatest civil war. Each of these men did

valiant service in the army and were honored by promotions. They were looked upon as leaders in the war. Upon no other men did the fate of the nation hang, as upon them. When peace was restored, by the unanimous voice of the army and of parliament, Oliver Cromwell was made the head of the new republic.

In the following outline of this remarkable man, only such events and circumstances of his life can be related, as will show the wonderful grasp of his mind, and the all-absorbing object of his life.

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the British Commonwealth, was born at Huntington, April 25, 1599. His father was Robert Cromwell, and his grandfather Sir Henry Cromwell. His mother was Elizabeth Stuart of Ely—a distant relative, as Carlyle affirms, of Charles I. She was connected with the line of Scotch kings that gave England the Stuart Dynasty. Oliver, the Protector was, so far as known, their only child. His mother lived to encourage and pray for him during the most trying events of his life. She died at Whitehall Palace, London, in 1654 in the ninetieth year of her age. She seemed to have transmitted to her son Oliver, some of her noblest traits of character. Just before her death says Thurloe, she wrote to him in these words: "The Lord cause His face to shine upon you, and comfort you in all your adversities, and enable you to do great things for the glory of your Most High God, and to be a relief unto His people. My Dear Son—I leave my heart with you—a good-night."

In early youth he was a pupil in the grammar

school of his native village. It was under the instruction of Rev. Thomas Beard, D.D., a man of great excellence of christian character, and strict in discipline. At the age of seventeen he entered Cambridge University as a fellow commoner. The next year, on the death of his father—June, 1617—he left the university after one year's attendance. After spending two years in the study of law in London, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier. She was a woman of great excellence and strength of christian character, whose gentle virtues sweetened his domestic life to its close. At the age of twenty-one—in 1620—he returned with his bride to his native village. Here he spent the next ten years of his life on his father's estate, in the quiet vocation of a farmer's life. Here he settled for himself the great religious question of every man's life. The Established Church of that day had become a blind guide to souls inquiring the way of life. The Bible, carefully read, became a new book to him. In the quietness of his home he was subject to "powerful religious convictions." This ultimately resulted in an open confession of Christ as his only hope. He allied himself with those Christian people whom their enemies called Puritans. Henceforth this quiet home of Oliver Cromwell became the resort of "godly men." He took an active part in their meetings for prayer and preaching. He shared in their grievances and oppressions. This was the seed-time of his life—years of wonderful growth. Oppression produces thought. The germ of liberty was taking deep root in

English soil. Under the breezes of heaven it gathered strength, sent out its branches, and gave shelter to other nations of Europe. Here in his native town he began his public life. On March 17, 1628, he took his seat in the House of Commons, at the age of twenty-nine, for Huntington. Here he made his first speech in the House—it was a blow against the growth of Papacy in the Established Church. Hume, the historian, says of it: "It is amusing to observe the first words of this fanatical hypocrite, corresponding so exactly to his character." But a skeptical historian was not able to estimate the power of that voice which relieved Europe of oppression and "arrested the sails of Mediterranian pirates and the persecuting fires of Rome."

Two years later Cromwell sold his lands in Huntington and, after a few years residence in St. Giles, removed, in 1636, to Ely, where he succeeded to the property inherited by his mother from the Stuart family. Here he gained a large influence. The great work of draining the Bedford Level was interrupted by the king's commissioners. The outcry of dissatisfaction was loud and threatening. Cromwell boldly opposed the commissioners,' and his success was so grateful to the people that they gave him the popular title of "Lord of the Fens." But misrule and oppression were rapidly hastening a crisis.

Charles I was crowned King of England in 1625. His early life was spent in the corrupt court of his father, James I. The politico-religious schism under Elizabeth's reign, as the result of her Act of Conformity,

still agitated and divided the Anglican church. Nonconformists—commonly called Puritans—vainly hoped for relief from the wrongs and oppressions of English Prelacy under her reign.

But James I became their most implacable enemy, though educated in their principles, and in his youth boasted of his relation to the Scotch church.

In his eagerness, however, to secure absolute power, he saw that Episcopacy could be more easily used to secure his end than the Presbyterian form of government. He soon—in 1604—called the Hampton Court Conference Assembly, to reconcile the two parties in the Established Church, but really to find occasion for subduing his Puritan subjects. It was a favorite maxim of his, which he loved to repeat in this conference: "No Bishop—no King." He issued a proclamation requiring his subjects to conform in their worship to the Liturgy and ceremonies of the Established Church. The Bishops and House of Lords were his allies, but the Puritans held the House of Commons. The King must have money, but he could not legally raise money without consent of Parliament. Prelatists were, to a man zealous for royal prerogative, while Puritans were equally zealous for the privileges of Parliament. The animosity between the two grew more intense. The King must either recognize the authority of Parliament, or trample on the fundamental laws of the nation. While in this dilemma he died, March 27, 1525. Macaulay forcibly characterizes him thus: "King James I was made up of two men—a witty, well-read scholar, who wrote, disputed

and harangued; and a nervous, drivelling idiot, who acted."

His son and successor, Charles I, inherited his father's thirst for absolute power. In securing it he was much more disposed to disregard constitutional restraints. He did not have the qualities of mind and heart required to meet the exigencies of his times. That he had excellences none deny. He is accredited with a high order of taste in art and literature, his manner, dignified but lacking grace, and his domestic life without reproach. Faithlessness as a ruler, was the foulest stain on his character, and proved his ruin. He seemed to be "impelled by an innate propensity to dark and crooked ways." His confidential friend and adviser, the Duke of Buckingham, was a man of infamous character. "Nothing was so much in his court as deception and insincerity." An able historian has said, "It seems to have been a maxim with him and his father, that no faith is to be kept with Parliaments."

That game on which the destinies of England were staked, now begun. The leaders in Parliament were great statesmen, who looked far behind them, as well as before them. They were resolved that the King's administration must carry out the principles of the constitution. The King's stress for money to carry on his war in France and Spain, was such that he called his first Parliament. The Commons voted supplies sparingly, presented grievances of the people, and proceeded to impeach the Duke of Buckingham. To avoid sacrificing his favorite, but infamous counsellor, Charles dissolved

the Parliament, after committing four of its leading members to the Tower. He saw he must govern in harmony with the House of Commons, or in defiance of law. He chose the latter course, and made and levied forced loans, without a show of legal right.

The old English government, like others in Western Europe, which sprang up in the Middle Ages, was a limited monarchy. By degrees the title to the throne became strictly hereditary. The king's prerogatives were extensive. The nobles bore titles of military rank. The dignity of knighthood and the rules of heraldry, gave power to the ruling classes. But the king was the feudal Lord and Sovereign of the kingdom. He alone could convene the estates of the realm and at his pleasure dismiss them. His assent was necessary to all legislative acts. He was the sole organ of communication with foreign powers, the director of military and naval forces, the acknowledged fountain of justice, mercy and honor. But power so extensive was restricted by three great constitutional principles early established.

1st. The King could not legislate without consent of Parliament.

2d. He could impose no taxes without consent of Parliament.

3d. He was bound to conduct the executive administration according to the law of the land.

By these laws, torture could no longer be inflicted on an English citizen, nor could he be arrested and detained in custody merely by authority of the Sovereign. But Charles I set at defiance these safeguards of English liberty.

In the year following the first Parliament, he called a second—1626—and found it more unmanagable than the first. He dissolved it on the next day. He then proceeded to impose new taxes without any show of legal right, and threw the chiefs of the Opposition into prison. He also imposed other grievances, which the peculiar feelings and habits of the English people made insupportably painful, and excited general alarm.

Companies of soldiers were quartered on the people, and in some places martial law was substituted for the old jurisprudence of the realm.

With the hope of controlling the House of Commons the King called a third Parliament—1628—in which Oliver Cromwell represented his native town, Huntington. But the King finding the Opposition stronger and fiercer than ever, changed his tactics. With many evasions he agreed to a compromise, if Parliament granted ample supply, in consideration of which the King ratified in a most solemn manner that celebrated law known as the Petition of Right, which is the second great Great Charter of the liberties of England.

By this act, he bound himself never again to raise money without the consent of both Houses of Parliament; never again to imprison any person except in due course of law, never again to subject his people to the jurisdiction of courts martial. That day in which the royal sanction was given to this great act, was one of joy and hope. The Commons crowded the House of Lords to witness the form of words in use by which rulers had given assent to the wishes of the estates of

the realm. No sooner was the act done, than a shout of rejoicing rose from the capital and was born onward by the breezes of heaven to the remotest hamlet of the nation.

Within three weeks it became evident that Charles I had never intended to keep his oath. The sacred promise was broken by which he had obtained the supply. A violent contest followed. Parliament was dissolved with every mark of royal displeasure. Some of its distinguished members were imprisoned. One of them, Sir John Eliot, died in prison after years of suffering.

No Parliament was called for eleven years, an interval never before known in the history of the nation. Many English kings had committed unconstitutional acts, but none had ever attempted to become a despot and reduce Parliament to a nullity. Such, however, was the end Charles I distinctly proposed to himself. At this period of his reign he was his own premier. The provisions of the Petition of Right were constantly violated. Revenue was raised without authority; persons obnoxious to the King, languished for years in prison without any opportunity to plead before a tribunal. With the Earl of Strafford as his confidant, "a vast and deeply meditated scheme" was laid to make Charles I a monarch as absolute as any on the continent. He would do in England all, and more than all that Richelieu was doing in France. He aimed to put the estates and personal liberty of all the people at the disposal of the Crown, deprive the courts of law of all in-

dependent authority on questions of civil rights, and to punish with merciless rigor all who murmured at the acts of government or sought relief. Two methods were chosen to accomplish his nefarious designs.

The first of these methods was the formation of a standing army. He imposed taxes for this purpose under the false title of Ship Money. Former princes of early England had in time of war called on the northern counties by the coast to arm themselves and sometimes to furnish ships. In place of ships, money had sometimes been accepted, which was called Ship Money. Under the sanction of this obsolete law, he exacted Ship Money for a standing army. This action was resisted. John Hampden, a gentleman of large estates bequeathed to him by his father, educated at Oxford and distinguished for his classical attainments, had the courage to confront the power of the throne and take on himself the risk of disputing the King's claim to this right. The case was carried before the judges of the Exchequer, (1636), and servile as these judges were there was the smallest possible majority in his favor. This decision defeated the project of a standing army,

The other method of establishing absolute power was through the Anglican church, with William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, at its head. Civil courts afforded no protection against the tyranny of that period. Judges held their office during the King's pleasure, and were creatures of his will, but, truculent as they were, they were not as efficient instruments of arbitrary power as two other courts, which after two centuries, are

still held in utter abhorence by the English nation for their cruelties. These were the Court of Star Chamber and the Court of High Commission; the former a political, and the latter a religious inquisition. Neither of them had any place in the old constitution of England. The Star Chamber, formidable even under the Tudors, had been remodeled under Charles I, and made the support of tyranny against individual and national liberty. The High Commission was a court of the Bishops, regulated by no fixed forms of justice and armed with the terrors of civil and ecclesiastical despotism. According to Macaulay, it made the Great Charter of English Liberty a dead letter. These tribunals—freed from the control of Parliament and guided by the violent spirit of the Archbishop—exercised a rapacity, a malignant energy and violence, unknown under any previous reign. They were able to fine, imprison, pillory and mutilate without restraint.

At this crisis, Charles and Archbishop Laud, in their mad zeal to extend the Anglican Church, forced on the Scots the English Liturgy. It was an act of wanton tyranny. "Yet," says Macaulay, "to this step our country owes her freedom." It's first reading in St. Giles maddened the Scots. A riot followed—the riot became a revolution—the whole nation was in arms. Charles attempted to put down the insurrection by the sword, but his money and military talents were inadequate. To impose fresh taxes for this war would be madness. He was compelled to call on Parliament. It met in the spring of 1640. Oliver Cromwell represented

his native town in this Parliament. When the Commons dealt with the grievances the country had suffered in the past eleven years, Charles, in great displeasure, dissolved this brief Parliament.

The yoke was then pressed more heavily than ever on the nation. Ship Money was levied with more rigor than ever. The Scots, feebly resisted, marched across the Tweed and the Tyne and encamped in Yorkshire.

It was the day of greatest peril. Opponents of the government began to despair of the liberties of their country. Many looked to the American wilderness as the only asylum in which they could enjoy civil and religious freedom. A few resolute Puritans had braved the rage of the ocean and the hardships of uncivilized life among savages of primeval forests. These were chosen, rather than to suffer under the tyrany and cruelty of their king.

The king hoped to save himself from facing another House of Commons, without money, without credit, without authority, however, he yielded to necessity, and after an interval of six months called another Parliament. "A Parliament," says Macaulay "justly entitled to the reverence and gratitude of all who, in any part of the world, enjoy the blessing of constitutional government." The power of dissolving it, was taken from the king, and it has since been known as the Long Parliament. It met in November, 1640.

Oliver Cromwell was a member of this Parliament for Cambridge. That he was an active member cannot be doubted. Little, however, is recorded. Sir Philip

Warwick, then a country gentleman, describes him thus: "On coming into the House of Commons I found a remarkable figure in possession of the House—a gentleman whom I knew not—very ordinarily apparelled—his linen plain, and not very clean—of good stature—his countenance swollen and reddish—his voice sharp and untunable, and his eloquence full of fervor. He was pleading in behalf of a young man who had spoken against the Queen for her dancing, and other courtly sports. When I saw he was very much harkened unto, it lessened my reverence for that great Council."

John Hampden, Oliver Cromwell's first cousin, was a member of this Parliament for Buckinghamshire. Among the opponents of the crown he was the most popular man in England. By universal consent he held a leading influence in this Parliament. Irritated by years of lawless oppression, the House, for some months, acted as one man. Abuse after abuse was swept away without one dissenting voice. The Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission were dissolved. Men who had suffered cruel confinement in remote dungeons regained their liberty. Victims of the Star Chamber were sent for—their prosecutors ordered to account for their cruelties—their sentence pronounced illegal, and the sufferers were awarded damages of from five to six thousand pounds, to be paid by the court which condemned them.

Heavy blows were dealt against the Administration. The king promised to govern in harmony with the Commons, and to call to his council men in whom the

Commons could place confidence. Had he kept his promises peace would have been restored, but his faithlessness darkened his life and shortened it by violence.

No sign of disunion appeared in the House until the law of impeaching the Earl of Strafford, and then a bill of attainder against him were under discussion. This heroic movement of the House (approved under a panic by the House of Lords,) gave birth to two hostile parties—Cavaliers and Roundheads—afterwards known as Tories and Whigs. One contended for the privileges of the Crown, the other for those of Parliament. They regarded each other with factious hostility, but the king despised both parties.

Cavaliers, whom the king of necessity had as his advisers, were by no means men after his own heart. They would defend the king's prerogatives but only by legal means. He regarded them as traitors, neglected their counsel and secretly plotted a scheme, the most infamous of his whole life. He called Hampden and Pym before the House of Lords charged with High Treason. Then proceeding to a more flagrant violation of the Great Charter, he came with armed men to seize the leaders of the Opposition within the walls of Parliament. The attempt failed; but a sudden and violent revulsion in the feelings of the people followed. He had aimed a death blow at their dearest rights. It was manifest that he considered opposition to his arbitrary rule a crime, expiated only by blood. Most of the House of Commons saw, that not only their power, but their lands and their lives, were staked on the

struggle before them. The Opposition was instantly aroused and became irresistible. Resolutions of violence were carried with votes two to one. London was in arms; the gates of the king's palace were besieged by a furious multitude, having Parliamentary badges. Their execrations were heard in the presence chamber. Had the king remained longer in Westminster he would have been a state prisoner, but he left London never to return until the day of reckoning had arrived. The sure punishment that awaits treachery, had overtaken the king. He was irritated to madness—if England is to be a monarchy the king must appeal to arms.

In August, 1642, the sword was drawn. Military preparations on both sides began.

At the mature age of forty-three Oliver Cromwell girded on his armor. With his eldest son Oliver, he left his quiet home to fight for England's liberty. Of the art of war he was ignorant. He knew much however of himself and his Bible. He enlisted for what he believed to be the cause of "freedom and truth in Christ." In September he received his commission as Captain of a troop of Horse. (The lowest of commissioned officers.) The next year (1643) the campaign opened with Cromwell as Colonel. The royal troops had been successful. Parliament was kept in alarm. Bristol and other cities had been taken, Hampden had fallen (June, 1643) while vainly endeavoring by his own heroic example to inspire courage in his regiment. Had the King seized this auspicious moment he might have marched into London.

At this juncture Cromwell proved to be the soul of

the Parliamentary army. He saw the cause of failure and the secret of success. The royal army consisted of gentlemen—high-spirited, ardent, accustomed to the use of arms, bold riding, and manly sports. "The Parliamentary army," says Cromwell, "are old, decayed serving men and tapsters." "To match men of honor," he had said to Hampden, "we must have men who have the fear of God before them, and conscience of what they did." "A few honest men are better than numbers." "A good notion," said Hampden, "but impracticable." Impracticable was a word ignored by Cromwell as it was by Napoleon. He enlisted a regiment from his native county—"men of good understanding, fearing God and zealous for public liberty." Such was their valor that history has honored them with the title of "Ironsides." So thorough was their discipline that they feared no enemy—they were never beaten. On the field of Winceby Cromwell led them into their first battle singing psalms. In their first charge his horse was killed and fell upon him; as he rose he was again struck down, but recovering he led his Ironsides and routed the enemy. The tide was turned; fear gave place to hope and courage. Cromwell was made Lieutenant General, or second in command.

The battle of Marston Moor (July, 1644) was a death blow to the royalists in the north of England. To Cromwell belongs the chief glory. When the battle was lost on the left wing, Cromwell made a furious onset on the victorious cavalry of Prince Rupert and "they were swept off the field. God made them as stubble to our swords," wrote Cromwell.

He's quick perception, however, saw corruption and disloyalty in the army requiring reconstruction. It was fully discussed in Paliament, and the Self-denying Ordinance was passed (April, 1645). It forbade members of Parliament holding military offices and permitted enlistments without signing the Covenant. This under Cromwell's personality greatly raised the character of the army.

Another battle was impending; the king was in force near Northampton; the armies met on the field of Naseby. It was hotly contested; portions of the army were alternately successful. Cromwell held his Ironsides unbroken. When they had routed one-half of the enemy's cavalry, they assailed a body of royal infantry and decided the day. The king's army was utterly beaten, two thousand being slain and eight thousand captured.

This was the decisive battle of the war. It was fatal to the royalists, and brought the civil war virtually to an end.

Cromwell followed up this victory with wonderful celerity and success. Every town and stronghold in the south of England submitted to him. He then resided two years in London. The affairs of the government demanded statesmanship. Cromwell proved himself not only a soldier of surpassing genius; he was equally eminent as a statesman. He originated the Self-denying Ordinance which saved the state. He was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Disloyalty and anarchy cursed the island; he entered it in August, "followed,"

says Milton, "by the well wishes of the people, and the prayers of all the good." His campaign was with severity and rigor, which subjugated it as never before.

The son of Charles I sought the throne of his father; fled to Scotland and "willing to sign anything" for the throne; he had taken the Covenant. He held a melancholy court in the deserted halls of Holyrood. Forces were raised to make him king.

Cromwell left London for Scotland with an army officered by such men as Fleetwood, Lambert, Whaley, Monk and Overton. He met the Scotch army at Dunbar. His enemy on the hills of Dunbar encircled him, twenty-three thousand strong—his own men reduced to eleven thousand. Before the battle he wrote to his son-in-law, Ireton: "Our condition was made very sad; the enemy greatly insulted and menaced us." But even then his strong trust in God did not fail him. He opened the battle at daybreak (Sept. 2, 1650). The dispute was hot for an hour; victory wavered; Cromwell's Ironsides came up to the final charge, and, at the "push of the pike", the stoutest regiment of the Scotch army gave way. Then Cromwell was heard to say: "Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered." Horse and foot were charged irresistibly on every side; the Scotch fell back in wild confusion. Before nine o'clock three thousand of them were slain and ten thousand taken prisoners, leaving the field to the English, "who lost not thirty men." Charles fled for his life, and with extreme difficulty escaped the fate of his father.

Cromwell took possession of Edinboro where he spent the winter and spring. In February a deputation from Oxford came to inform him of his election as Chancellor of the University.

At length Charles rallied another army and followed Cromwell into England. They met at Worcester; here the last hope of the royalists expired. It was Cromwell's last battle—September, 1651. He clearly saw God's hand in it and wrote in his dispatch: "The dimensions of this mercy are above my thoughts."

"Since he came up to the Long Parliament with little knowledge of books, and no experience of great affairs, he had gone through a political education of no common kind. He had commanded armies, won battles, negotiated treaties, subdued, pacified and regulated kingdoms."

In three years England's greatest revolution was brought to a close. The king was a prisoner of state, held for a trial of his high crimes. The army called for his execution; they had fought for civil and religious liberty; they claimed it as their right and duty to protect and rule the nation they had saved. But the House of Lords refused to bring the king to trial. No civil court would take on itself the office of judging the fountain of justice. A special court was created, in which the demands of the army prevailed.

At the close of the war one strong hand was required to control conflicting powers. The old Parliament was dissolved against their will, July 4, 1653. A new Parliament was called and power was given them

to legislate. They were men sincere and earnest, they had advanced ideas of national reform, they attempted too much, and aroused a storm of hostility. Dissenions and intrigues hastened their fall. They resigned their power into the hands of Cromwell.

He thus became the arbiter of the peace and safety of Britain. Four days after the resignation of the "Little Parliament," he was made Supreme Governor of the British Commonwealth, under the title of "Lord Protector." He was installed in Westminster Hall, girded with a sword and presented with a Bible.

His administration was conservative and reformatory. All the courts of Europe sent their congratulations to him as the new sovereign. He made treaties with Netherlauds, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal. He refused to sign a treaty with France without assurance of protection for the persecuted Piedmontese. The great object of his foreign policy was to unite the Protestant states in a defensive league against Popery; the enemy then, as now, of civil and religious liberty.

He made repeated attempts to restore the ancient constitution of goveruing by Parliaments. His last Parliament refused to acknowlege the Protector's House of Peers. On the fourth of February, 1658, he dissolved them, and closed his speech to them in these words; "God be judge between me and you."

The whole weight of government again rested on his shoulders. He maintained, however, the full privilege of his power, both at home and abroad. His great work was drawing to a close; his naturally strong constitu-

tion yielded to the burden, and his health visibly declined. On Friday, the third of September, 1658, the spirit of Oliver Cromwell rested from its earthly toils. In the fitting words of Macaulay, "He was to the last honored by his soldiers, obeyed by the whole population of the British Islands, dreaded by all foreign powers, and was laid among the ancient sovereigns of England with funeral pomp such as London had never before seen."

BARDWELL FAMILY.

John Bardwell and his son, Joseph, came to Belchertown from Hatfield, Mass., about 1732; (see Doolittle's sketches as quoted by C. L. Washburn, Town Clerk in 1881.)

Joseph, and his father, John Bardwell, are the most remote ancestors of this family of whom anything is known. Joseph Bardwell was born 1713, and died June 1, 1791. He married Miss Lydia Morton of Hatfield, who died July 30, 1800, aged 85 years.

CHILDREN:

1. Morton.
2. Joseph, married Sybil Smith of Belchertown, Mass.
3. Elijah, B., July 12, 1755, married Sarah Worthington Smyth, Dec. 18, 1777, and died May 12, 1809. His wife, B., April 3, 1757, and D., Oct. 18, 1824.
4. Obediah, married Mable Smith of Belchertown.
5. Catherine, married Daniel Smith of Belchertown.
6. Experience, married Eldad Parsons of Belchertown.

Grandchildren or Children of Elijah No. 3.

1. Rhoda, B., Oct. 2, 1778, married Oct. 26, 1807, Rev. Wm. Fisher of Meredith, N. Y.
2. Sophia, B., Aug. 31, 1780, married Reuben Dresser of Goshen, Mass., May 12, 1807, D., Dec. 13, 1821.

3. Laura, B., July 6, 1782, married Nov. 30, 1809, Rev. Calvin Cushman, missionary among the Choctaws under A. B. F. M. in 1820.

4. Arunah, M. D., B., July 25, 1784, married Dec. 5, 1812, D., in Starkwell, Miss., Dec. 25, 1838.

5. Elijah, Jr., B., June 7, 1786, married Dec. 5, 1811, Lovina Howes of Ashfield. A farmer and teacher among the Choctaws. He left his home in Goshen, Mass., with Messrs. Smith and Cushman (his brothers-in-law), Sept. 13, 1820, partook of the hazards and discomforts of their toilsome journey, Jan. 27, 1821, at the mouth of the Yazoo river; then a journey of one hundred and fifty miles on horseback with his family and Miss Fressel to Elliot, arriving May 14, 1821. Here he labored until Oct. 10, 1823, when he removed to Goshen where he labored with the Choctaws beyond the Mississippi. Mr. Cushman parted from him at the mouth of the Yazoo, and then with his family went in a wagon a journey of eighteen days across the wilderness to Mayhew, a new section, arriving May 3, 1821. He was farmer and teacher here until Dec. 15, 1827, when he removed to Hebron and remained there until the removal of the Choctaws in 1833; see "Life Memoranda" of A. B. C. F. M.

6. Rev. Horatio, D.D., was born Nov. 3, 1788, in Belchertown, married Miss Rachel Furbush, July 11, 1815. He became a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. whose "Life Memoranda" gives the following: "Rev. Horatio Bardwell, D.D., B., Nov. 3, 1788, professed religion, Feb., 1808; studied under private teachers; grad-

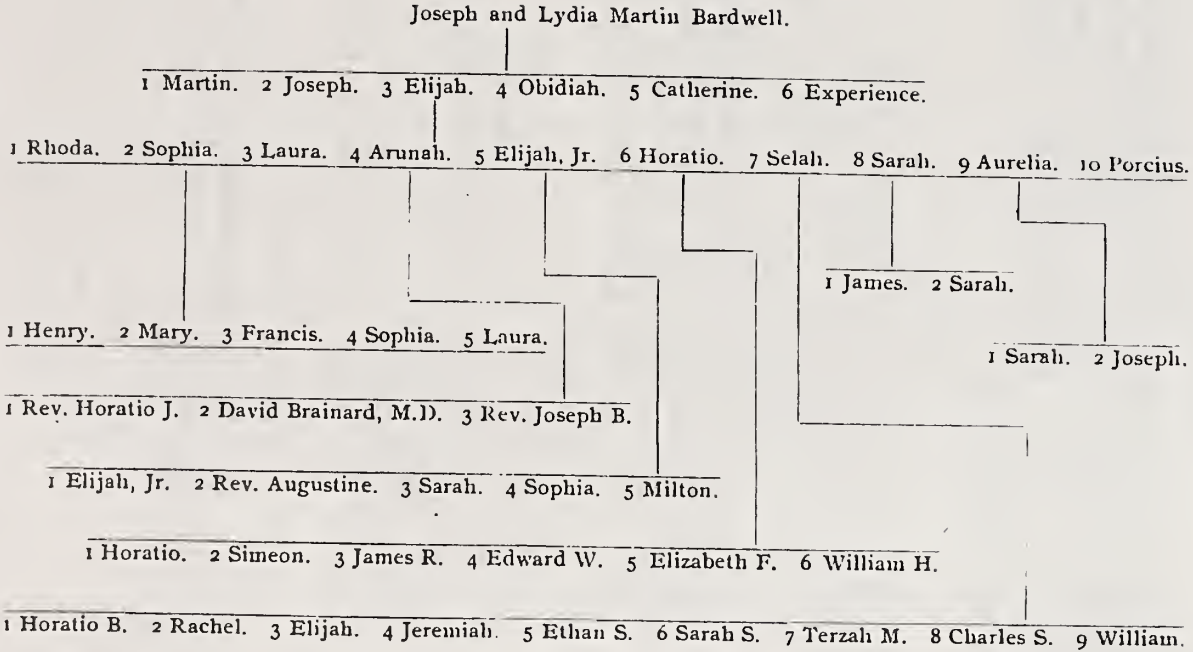
uated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1814; ordained at Newburyport, Oct. 23, 1815; arrived at Columbo and Ceylon, March 22, 1816, and at Bombay, Nov. 1, 1816; returned to the United States Jan. 22, 1822; released same year; pastor at Holden, Mass., from Oct. 23, 1823, to Feb. 20, 1832; agent of A. B. C. F. M. in 1840; died in Oxford May 5, 1866.

7. Selah, B., Feb. 22, 1791, married Clarissa Hosford of Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 23, 1817, D., Nov. 26, 1870, wife D., April 2, 1870.

8. Sarah, B., Feb. 22, 1793, married May 31, 1815 to Rev. James Richards, missionary in Ceylon. The record of the A. B. C. F. M. is, "Mrs. Sarah Bardwell Richards sailed from Newburyport at the same time with her brother, Dr. Bardwell. After the death of her first husband, Rev. James Richards, which occurrd Aug. 3, 1822, she married Rev. Joseph Knight, an English missionary, at Nellore in South India, Sept. 17, 1823, and died there April 26, 1825."

9. Aurelia, B., May 11, 1796, in Goshen, Mass. Married her first husband, Samuel Naramore, Nov. 28, 1820; her second husband, Benjamin White, Esq., of Goshen, in 1834 and died Aug. 11, 1869.

10. Porcius, B., May 14, 1798, D., Feb. 27, 1813.


Joseph and Lydia Martin Bardwell.
1 Martin. 2 Joseph. 3 Elijah. 4 Obidiah. 5 Catherine. 6 Experience.
1 Rhoda. 2 Sophia. 3 Laura. 4 Arunah. 5 Elijah, Jr. 6 Horatio. 7 Selah. 8 Sarah. 9 Aurelia. 10 Porcius.
1 James. 2 Sarah.
1 Sarah. 2 Joseph.
1 Henry. 2 Mary. 3 Francis. 4 Sophia. 5 Laura.
1 Rev. Horatio J. 2 David Brainard, M.D. 3 Rev. Joseph B.
1 Elijah, Jr. 2 Rev. Augustine. 3 Sarah. 4 Sophia. 5 Milton.
1 Horatio. 2 Simeon. 3 James R. 4 Edward W. 5 Elizabeth F. 6 William H.
1 Horatio B. 2 Rachel. 3 Elijah. 4 Jeremiah. 5 Ethan S. 6 Sarah S. 7 Terzah M. 8 Charles S. 9 William.

DRESSER FAMILY.

Reuben Dresser came from the north of France near Boulonge. Settled in Thompson, Windham Co., Conn. Born Feb. 21, 1697, D., July 32, 1728, aged fifty years. In June, 1708, he married Mary Peabody. She died May 16, 1744, aged sixty-five.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary, B., April 17, 1709, D., April 6, 1729.
2. Jacob, B., Nov. 14, 1710, died in infancy.
3. Marthy, B., Sept. 12, 1712, married Mr. Corbin, Aug. 10, 1734, D., March 17, 1751.
4. Reuben, B., Sept. 22, 1714, married Dorothy Marcy, Nov. 12, 1741, D., Aug. 29, 1797. His wife, the mother of thirteen children, died May 16, 1770.
5. John, B., Dec. 8, 1716, married Sarah Scott, Jan. 9, 1740, D., Jan. 24, 1754.
6. Joseph, B., Oct., 11, 1718, D., Sept. 18, 1769.
7. Asa, B., Feb. 8, 1720, D., May 24, 1744.
8. Abigail, B., Oct. 25, 1723, married W. Knight, May 14, 1744, D., Nov. 14, 1746.
9. Benjamin, B., May 16, 1725, D., July 10, 1753.
10. Keziah, B., July 10, 1727, D., Aug. 29, 1730.

GRAND CHILDREN.

1. Mary, B., Sept. 18, 1742, married, William White of Goshen, Mass., April 7, 1763, D., in Goshen, Jan. 1, 1821.

2. Eunice, B., Aug. 15, 1744, D., June 6, 1773.

3. Reuben, B., Oct. 26, 1746, married Mary Burnell, Jan. 2, 1772, resided in Goshen, Mass., and died there, Feb. 2, 1818. Wife, B., Nov. 6, 1751, D., July 6, 1810.

4. Dorothy, B., Nov. 5, 1748, D., Jan. 2, 1751.

5. Richard, B., April 21, 1751, died an infant.

6. Mary, B., May 15, 1753, D., Sept. 5, 1756.

7. Moses, B., April 17, 1755, lived in Goshen, sold his farm and retired to Charlton, Mass., and died there.

8. Rebecca, B., May 6, 1757, died an infant.

9. Aaron, B., July 30, 1759.

10. Dorothy, B., May 7, 1761.

11. Martha, B., Aug. 15, 1763, D., Jan. 30, 1764.

12. Martha, B., Sept. 2, 1765.

13. Chloe, B., Sept. 4, 1767.

GREAT-GRAND CHILDREN.

1. Hannah, B., Nov. 10, 1773, D., Aug. 27, 1777.

2. Reuben, B., Oct. 6, 1774, D., Aug. 22, 1777.

3. Anna, B., March 15, 1776, D., Aug. 2, 1777.

4. Hannah, B., Feb. 7, 1778, married Rev. Abel Farley, D., at Goshen, Sept. 27, 1815.

5. Mary, B., May 2, 1780.

6. Reuben, B., April 18, 1782, married Sophia Bardwell, May 12, 1807, D., Aug. 4, 1845.

7. Amos, B., April 20, 1754, married M. Cushman, March 21, 1808, lived in Peru, D., April 11, 1813.

8. Mary, B., Jan. 28, 1786, married Eleazer Hawkes, March 23, 1809, D., Sept. 30, 1832.

9. Richard, B., May 21, 1788.

10. Moses, B., Oct. 27, 1789, married Vesta Cushman, Feb. 3, 1813.

11. Aaron, B., Oct. 27, 1789, D., Sept. 25, 1825.

12. Chloe, B., Nov. 14, 1791, married Erastus Hawkes, M.D., died in Illinois.

GREAT-GREAT-GRAND CHILDREN.

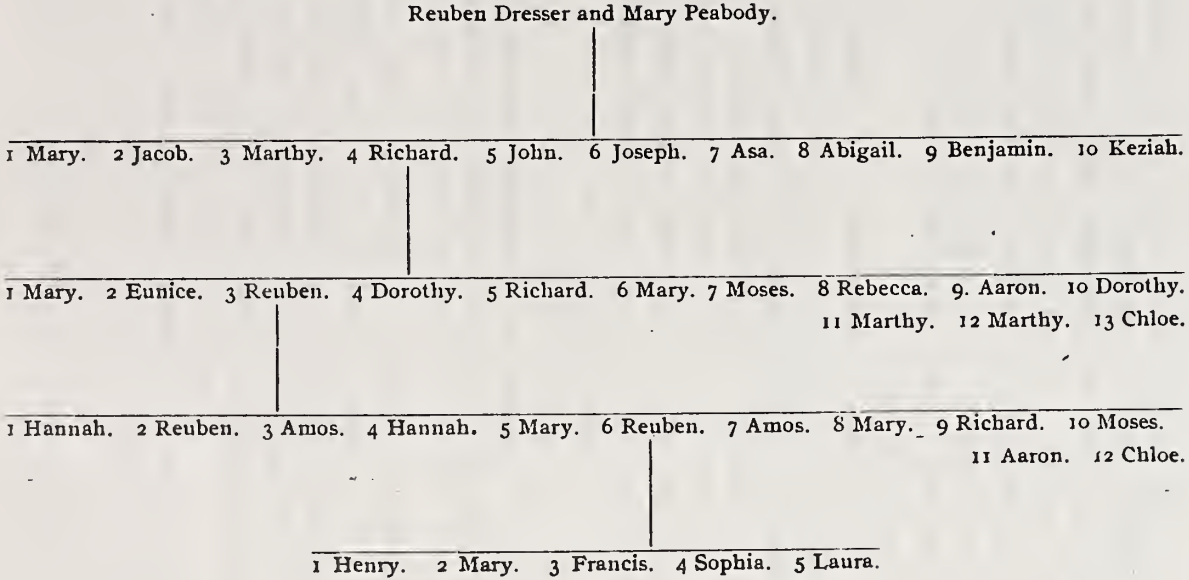
1. Henry, B., Sept. 26, 1810, D., May 15, 1828.

2. Mary, B., Sept. 13, 1812, married S. Loveland, Nov. 20, 1831, D., Sept. 5, 1851.

3. Francis, B., Feb. 9, 1815, married Corinth Higgins, Feb. 16, 1847, D., Feb. 27, 1880, at San José, Cal.

4. Sophia, B., Oct. 6, 1817, married Samuel Whaley, Sept. 20, 1842.

5. Laura, B., Nov. 25, 1821, D., July 24, 1842.


Reuben Dresser and Mary Peabody.
1 Mary. 2 Jacob. 3 Marthy. 4 Richard. 5 John. 6 Joseph. 7 Asa. 8 Abigail. 9 Benjamin. 10 Keziah.
1 Mary. 2 Eunice. 3 Reuben. 4 Dorothy. 5 Richard. 6 Mary. 7 Moses. 8 Rebecca. 9. Aaron. 10 Dorothy.
11 Marthy. 12 Marthy. 13 Chloe.
1 Hannah. 2 Reuben. 3 Amos. 4 Hannah. 5 Mary. 6 Reuben. 7 Amos. 8 Mary. 9 Richard. 10 Moses.
11 Aaron. 12 Chloe.
1 Henry. 2 Mary. 3 Francis. 4 Sophia. 5 Laura.

NOTES.

Samuel Whaley, of New Canaan, Conn., in letters dated March 5th, 1860, and Sept. 24th, 1866, states that their oldest relatives have had a uniform tradition that they descended from a Mr. John or Jonathan Whaley, who came from Belfast, Ireland; that he lived in Norwalk, Fairfield Co., Conn. New Canaan was then a part of the town of Norwalk.

If this is the Jonathan of the Plymouth branch family, he went there a young man—married, and while his children were very young he was drowned. Little seems to have been known of him by his relatives after he emigrated to Connecticut. It is most probable that all they knew of him was that he settled in Fairfield Co., Conn. Their knowledge of his residence was not exact. It is, therefore, altogether probable that he is the Jonathan Whaley of the original family landing in Plymouth, Mass. The New Canaan family descending from him, are given by Samuel Whaley of the fourth generation, as follows:

John or Jonathan Whaley of Norwalk, Conn., was drowned in Long Island Sound, about the time of the revolutionary war. He left six children—"all very young; were all put out as soon as they could do anything toward maintaining themselves." They were as follows:

The eldest and only son, was Samuel. No further

account is given of him, except that he had a son whose name was John. He—Samuel—died in Pound Ridge, N. Y. There were five daughters, of whom is the following record:

1. Betsey, the eldest, married Alexander Durand, and died in Vermont.

2. Nellie, married Samuel Prindle, lived and died in Vermont.

3. Nancy, married Edward Norman, and died in Michigan.

4. Jane, married Thomas Kennett, died in Norwalk, Conn. Her daughter married Arnoux of New York City, a lawyer.

5. Mary, married Birchard St. John, died in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y.

PEDIGREE.

1 Jonathan. 2 Samuel. 3 John. 4 Samuel.

Charles and Edward, sons of John. Edward was member of Company B, 17th Conn. Volunteers in the civil war. Two brothers of Edward died in southern prisons.

In the New London Town Book, No. 2, is the following record: "At the Town Meeting, Dec. 18, 1749, Alexander Whaley was chosen to make and keep pounds, together with six others in the town."

In the same book—"Town Meeting, Dec. 20, 1756, Capt. Nathaniel Shaw chosen Selectman." Again—"Town Meeting, Jan. 3, 1757, Captain Nathaniel Shaw, chosen on a committee for a grammar school."

The following is copied from gravestones in Richmond Hill Cemetery in Montville, Conn.:

"John Patten, who died Oct. 28, 1790, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

"Mrs. Margaret Patten, relict of John Patten, who died April 20th, 1816, aged seventy-eight years."

LETTERS.

[THOMAS WHALEY TO HIS MOTHER.]

NEW YORK, January 30th, 1768.

Dear mother:

Having this opportunity by my brother, Cook Mulligan, to let you know how our family are, I proceed. We are as to health at present very well. Blessed be God for the same. As to the world and its enjoyments, I cannot say that we want anything that is necessary. And as to the soul, we have the word of God explained both in church and in meetings, in its true genuine order. So between both of these great privileges which we at present enjoy, if the glory of God and the salvation of our souls is not manifested in us, we of all creatures must be the most miserable. There are many souls in this great city inquiring the way to Zion. There are many daily searching the scriptures. Blessed be God, there is a stirring among the dry bones, although we know the devil's church sets up the play house. I mean it has its opposers. As for my own part, I can say no further than this: That I am persuaded and do believe that I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did you, my mother, conceive me. And since I have b en born, have been going on in sin and transgression against a glorious God. I do also believe that of myself and in myself and by myself, I am not able to

do anything that is pleasing to this great God, or to the restoring of any degree of that image of God lost in Adam's fall. I do also believe that in this state every one of the sons and daughters of Adam, with myself, must remain, until it pleases this great God to reveal himself to them in the Lord Jesus Christ—the great propitiation made for sin. Likewise, I do believe that when God calls a sinner to enter into this covenant made between Him and His Son, He first works upon the sinner's heart by His Spirit, convincing the understanding of the Old and New Testaments, of the truth and authority of them. So that both by the Spirit and Word of God co-operating upon the sinner's heart, he becomes convicted of the truth therein contained, the which brings the sinner to see the purity of God's holy law, and himself condemned thereby.

And I also do believe that when God begins this work in the soul, that he will carry it on and in His own time will bring the soul from death to life, that He may have all the glory to himself, as he has purchased it with his own blood. And this is when by the Spirit and Word making the soul willing to surrender all up to Jesus Christ, both soul and body, all in time and to all eternity. I mean by trusting in and depending upon His satisfaction, made to divine justice for his salvation, and by an evangelical faith, which is the gift of God, deriving succor always in time of need.

Thus I have given you a short sketch of my belief and situation. I mean to let you know that I do not believe that any soul is brought to Jesus Christ but by

His word and spirit—not by flights of natural conscience or by experience drawn from them. But, as I said before, from the word and spirit beginning and ending therein. So, Dear Mother, do not be led away with every wind of doctrine, but search the word of God and make it your chief study, and the Lord give you understanding.

Be kind to my brother Cook, for in him is the Christian and the man.

I remain your dutiful son,

THOMAS WHALEY.

[THOMAS MULLIGAN, TO MRS. ELIZABETH SHAW WHALEY.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 16, 1784.

Dear Cousin:

It was with pleasure we received your favor of the 11th of June last. The death of the old Lady was what we hourly expected and therefore were not surprised to hear of it.

My sister desires you would give the gown she left Peggy, to your daughter Sally as it is probable she may never see her, though we had a letter from London by the last ship. She was then well, and had another daughter, born in May last, which is her second. I'm much obliged for your friendly invitation to your place. It would give me pleasure to see and converse with my friends after so long an interval.

I most heartily congratulate every friend of our Inde-

pendence that the happy period is now come, and that our families jointly aided in the effecting of so glorious a Revolution.

My sister's health is greatly impaired by the death of our dear brother Whaley, and the persecution I met with at the time from the British. Perhaps you may see us should we be spared 'till next summer, but would be happy to see you here—I will write more fully in a few days. Affectionately yours,

THOMAS MULLIGAN.

Elizabeth Whaley and Hezekiah Mattison, her husband, sold their farm in Montville to Jonathan Whaley, went to Sandisfield, Mass., from thence to Charleston, Montgomery Co. (then Albany Co.) N. Y., in 1795. After Samuel Whaley settled in Verona, N. Y., they removed and purchased a farm in Verona, on which both of them died.

At the age of ninety-five she walked to and from church, which was two miles from her residence. The following obituary was published at the time of her death:

"In Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., on the 27th, Mrs. Elizabeth Mattison, aged ninety-nine years, two months and four days. She was a Mother in Israel. A professor of religion in early life, exemplary in all her ways, and distinguished for her devotion to the interests of Zion, and the salvation of immortal souls. The scenes through which she passed in early life, made a deep and lasting impression upon her mind.

She was born, and entered into the conjugal state in the vicinity of New London, Conn., and witnessed the burning of that city (Sept. 6, 1781) by the British troops under the command of Benedict Arnold, the traitor.

Resorting on that day, with a number of her neighbors, to a height of land that overlooked the city, within hearing of the cannon, she watched every movement with the deepest interest, conscious that her husband and two brothers were in conflict with the enemy.

She soon learned that one of her brother's was dangerously wounded, and that the officers and soldiers in Fort Griswold had been barbarously slaughtered after they had surrendered themselves prisoners of war. It was a scene that painfully affected her, and she often spoke of that day, which lingered fresh in her memory 'till near the close of her long life. Highly respected by all her neighbors and acquaintances she came to her grave in peace and like a shock of corn, fully ripe, in its season."

The following letter was written to her parents while living in Charleston, N. Y.:

May 21, 1794.

My dear Parents:

I am blessed with an opportunity to let you know that I am well, and I hope you enjoy the same blessing. God has spared you both to old age. And why? Is it to see your children scattered up and down the world, and to say as Jacob did of Benjamin—If I must be bereaved I must? No! my dear parents. It is that you may lay aside all worldly care and spend what few days you have in His service. What way can we spend our

time better? I find no greater satisfaction than to read and meditate in God's word. There is the hope of salvation to all them that believe in Jesus Christ. And may I so spend my days, being absent from all my friends, that I might be present with the Lord. So no more at present. But I remain your dutiful daughter till death,

BETSEY MATTISON.

P. S.—Love to Mr. Beebe and sister Sarah and her children.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

COPIED FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

On page 31 of the Record, a deed conveys to David Whaley two acres of land, under date of Feb. 26, 1737. A memorandum—William Hillhouse sold land to David Whaley in 1787, adjoining other lands of David Whaley.

On page 53, Jonathan Whaley's name appears on record Sept. 22, 1787, as a freeholder appointed to appraise certain lands.

On page 61, Town Records. A piece of land (20 acres) was sold by Christopher Darrow to Samuel Whaley, dated Oct. 12, 1787.

Samuel Whaley and Olive, his wife, deed land to Joshua Fargo, July 15, 1790. The Darrows were large land owners and this was Olive's inheritance.

Samuel Whaley and wife sold their farm to Olive Maynard in 1800.

Jonathan Whaley leased land of Alexander and his wife Elizabeth (parents of Jonathan) during their lives; took care of them and received the homestead that his daughter, Mrs. Comstalk, occupies; was wounded at the taking of Fort Griswold; became intemperate.

Dr. Alexander Whaley, son of Samuel, came into the town of Verona, or what is now such, in the autumn of 1801, and taught a school, but did not come to Verona village until the spring of 1802. The town was incorporated Feb. 17, 1802.

On the relinquishment of the Indian title in 1797, many families from Massachusetts and Connecticut came and purchased farms. Within two years most of the land was taken up.

Samuel Whaley, father of the above Dr. Alexander, came to Verona in 1803. He soon bought a tract of land adjoining the village, of about a half mile square. He also bought twelve acres of cleared land on the south side of the road running through the village, for which he paid $10 per acre. He also bought a similar tract in the south part of the town. He gave twenty-five acres of his first purchase to his son, Dr. Alexander Whaley.

Samuel Whaley and his wife, Olive Darrow Whaley, united in the organization of the first church (Congregational) in Verona, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1803. He died in March, 1813, in the southeast room of the house his son Jonathan owned and occupied from Dec. 4, 1813, to the autumn of 1825.

William Whaley was the son of James Whaley of Montville. He is, therefore, the great-grandson of the

first settler. He spent his youth in his native town. At the age of twenty-eight he married Miss Laura R. Turner, a near relative of Peregrine Turner, and a sister-in-law of Robert Fargo. Soon after their marriage they settled and made a home at Niantic, in the township of East Lyme, Conn. They lived about forty years here, where their children were born and grew to mature years, and where the widow and one daughter now occupy the old homestead.

At the time of his death, Mr. Whaley had been postmaster in the village for eighteen years.

The Providence *Journal* made the following estimate of him not long after his death: "He was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the town, and had been honored with local positions of trust. He was a man of character and integrity, and deservedly held a high place in the estimation of his fellow townsmen."

George Whaley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., also of East Moriches, L. I., gives the following account of his ancestors:

My grandfather's name was David Whaley. He lived in Whaley's Hill, Tandragee, Armagh Co., Ireland. His estate came to him by inheritance.

My father's name was also David Whaley. He died in, or about 1844.

There were three sons in our family.

1. William Crawford.
2. Robert.
3. George (my own name).

I had a second cousin of Whaley's Hill, whose two sons were in the battle of Waterloo in 1815. The name of one of them was George.

I was born June 17, 1817, in Tandragee, Armagh Co., Ireland. I came to this country in 1846 and settled in Brooklyn. Was married Aug. 1849 to Mrs. Margaret Dunlop, who was born in Guilford, Down Co., Ireland, and came to this country in 1846.

Children as follows:

1. William Gordon, B., Aug. 19, 1850 in Brooklyn, N. Y., married Sept. 4, 1869, Miss Ella Howell of E. Moriches. Born to them.
    1. Mary Dunlop, B., Dec. 22, 1873, a teacher.
    2. Edwin Gray, B., Dec., 1882.
    3. Franklin Halsey, B., Sept., 1888.
2. George Washington, B., Nov. 18, 1854, in East Moriches, married Jan. 19, 1893, Miss Emma Chichester of East Moriches. One daughter, Helen, born to them Sept. 7, 1894.
3. Edwin, B., April 1, 1861, married Miss Stella Traver, died in 1893 in Brooklyn, N. Y. No children.
4. Margaret Eliza, B., Nov. 12, 1865. Unmarried.
5. Albert Gray, B., Nov. 28, 1867, married Miss Mary Gaudineer, Dec. 11, 1894, resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHALEY FAMILY IN GEORGIA.

Mr. A. V. Whaley writes under date of Jan. 16, 1880, from Tilton, Whitfield County, Georgia, that his great grandfather, William Whaley, with five sons and one

daughter, then small children, came to this country. He cannot tell where they came from nor where they first settled. Their names were: Ellie, William, Isaac, Samuel and David. The daughter's name was Hester. The father of these children, William Whaley, "died soon after he came to this country". That Samuel of the above children was his grandfather and died in 1850 between sixty and seventy years old. His own father's name was Barney. He died Jan. 29, 1862, at the age of fifty. The first settlement of the family of which he can gain any information was in Hancock County, Georgia.

ROBERT WHALEY.

The following account of him and his descendants was given me by Mr. James M. Whaley of New York City, a housesmith, residing at 613 Hudson St. Also by Mrs. Mary Ann Armitage of Albany, N. Y. Robert Whaley was their grandfather, but they can give no account of his parentage nor of the state and place of his birth or death. James M. Whaley says he lived at Turtle Hook, L. I. Mrs. Armitage says he died at the home of his son Joseph, in Farmingdale, L. I., in September, 1841. Also that he had two sisters. One married Mr. Joseph Stocking, who came from a family of this name in Hartford, Conn. The other married Mr. Gilder, who settled in Freeport, L. I. Also that he had a second wife. His first wife was Miss Anna, an adopted daughter of Dr. Treadwell of North Side. His second was Miss Wilson of Long Island.

Mrs. Armitage also thinks that her grandfather, Robert Whaley, had two brothers who went south. Thinks the Whaley's descended from one of this name who came with William the Conqueror into England, and so directly from the regicide.

Children of Robert Whaley:

1. Benjamin; 2. William; 3. Lester; 4. Ruth; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Abby; 7. Daniel; 8. Joseph.

1. Benjamin lived in Newtown, L. I. He had three sons and two daughters.

    1. Josiah settled at Greenwich Point, L. I., is a carpenter, had one son, Benjamin, and two daughters, Sarah Matilda and Eliza.
    2. John settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., had one son, Benjamin.
    3. James Monroe settled in New York City and has furnished most of this record of the family. He had two sons and one daughter, the first died at five years of age, the second at seven years and the third at fourteen months.
    4. Nancy married first Mr. Stratton, second Robert Warren, she is dead.
    5. Elizabeth married Henry Hobley, lived in Brooklyn, E. D., is dead.

2. William, went south in 1812.

3. Lester, went south in 1812. Think Ezra Whaley a descendant of theirs.

4. Ruth, married Mr. Rhoades, has two children, William and Samuel, lives at Greenwich Point.

5. Elizabeth, married Mr. Dorland of Greenwich Point, no children.

6. Abby, married Mr. Simmons, died in June, 1872, lived at Hempstead, L. I. Has one son Lorenzo who lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. A daughter Mary Ann who married Mr. Armitage of Albany, N. Y. She has given much of this information in a letter dated Aug. 9, 1886. Says she has an aunt, widow of her mother's brother, ninety-one years old, residing in Farmingdale, L. I. with her only daughter who married a man of the same family name. Also a brother in East Rockaway with whom an old aunt of hers resides.

7. Daniel, had three sons and one daughter. 1. Henry Augustus, lived in Newark, N. J., no children living. 2. Daniel Ward, went to California. 3. Robert Wesley, died in Newark, N. J. 4. Phoebe Eliza, died, in Newark, N. J., about twenty-two years old.

8. Joseph, son of the second wife. Lived in Farmingdale, L. I., had one daughter, Martha, married Lester Whaley, supposed to be her cousin. Her mother lived with her in 1886, and is ninety-one years old.

PARSONS FAMILY.

Senior Parsons, B., April 26, 1773, native place not known, D., March 24, 1852, in Verona, N. Y.

Lucretia Snow Parsons, his wife, B., July 18, 1778, in Eastham, Mass., D., ——. (May 7, 1809, is date of letter giving notice of her death.)

CHILDREN.

1. Lucretia Snow—commonly called Lucy—B., May 9, 1789.

2. Phoebe, B., Dec. 15, 1799, married Zephanias Washburn, July 20, 1827, D., Oct. 20, 1864.

3. Clarinda, B., Dec. 9, 1801, D., May 22, 1869, married Jonathan Covell. He died Aug. 21, 1869. They had ten children, as follows: 1. Lansing A.; 2. Jane; 3. Clarinda; 4. Caroline; 5. Hazzard; 6. Julia; 7. Julius; 8. Cornelia; 9. Nelson; 10. Edward.

4. Wordsworth, B., Aug. 22, 1803.

5. Mercy, B., Oct. 22, 1805.

6. Caroline, B., Aug. 15, 1807, died in Muscatine, Iowa, where she lived after her husband, Mr. Shattuck, died in Evans Mills. Later she married a Mr. Washburn.

7. Adeline, B., Sept. 21, 1810, married Mr. Baldridge, who lived in Springfield, Ohio, and is supposed to have died there.

8. Lorenzo, B., Jan. 15, 1813, in Verona, N. Y., D., July 29, 1864. Had two children, both dead (four or five, says L. H. W.).

9. Azel Backus, B., Jan. 1, 1818, in Verona, N. Y., D., Oct. 15, 1857, in Nebraska, About 1843 he married and lived in New York state. He went to Nebraska with his father.

APPENDIX.

FIFTY YEARS IN THE MINISTRY.

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. Samuel Whaley, in Greenport, September 19, 1893, According to the Invitation of the Presbytery of Long Island.

Southold, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1893.

The Rev. Samuel Whaley.

Dear Brother: The Presbytery of Long Island in session at Greenport yesterday

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Presbytery be hereby presented to the Rev. Samuel Whaley, for his interesting and instructive sermon delivered last evening, on his fifty years in the ministry; and that a copy thereof be requested to be printed under the direction of the stated clerk and the treasurer of the Presbytery."

This resolution was unanimously adopted; and in accordance therewith the undersigned have the delightful privilege of requesting a copy of your excellent discourse, for the purpose indicated in the resolution.

With highest esteem, yours fraternally,

Epher Whitaker,
William H. Littell,
Committee.

To the Rev. Epher Whitaker and Rev. William H. Littell, Committee of Presbytery.

Brethren: The *subject* of the sermon you request for publication was taken by the request of the Presbytery.

This subject was doubtless suggested from the *length* of service rather than from anything unusual in my ministry. It has, however, given the occasion to recall many things in the records of past years. It has been to me a rich retrospect. Divine power and grace have been more clearly seen than when living in the events as they occurred. That power and grace it has been my object to exalt in every sentence of this discourse. I herewith send you the manuscript for publication, with thanks for the respect and honor my brethren have so kindly expressed.

I thank God for directing my way to live among the kind and intelligent people of this Island. Friendly intercourse has made life a pleasure. I count it a privilege to have had twenty-two years of my ministry in connection with the Long Island Presbytery. We have worked together in harmony.

May it please God to continue my life with you and the good people of this Island home until he shall call me to be with him in his glory.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL WHALEY.

I Tim. i:12.—I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath enabled me; for that He counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry.

These were the words of the Apostle Paul near the close of his ministry. He had just spoken of a trust committed to him. This high and sacred trust was that of preaching the Gospel of Salvation in Christ. We notice briefly in the exposition of this passage:

1. Paul's high estimation of the office of the Christian ministry. It was, in his view of it, emphatically a divine calling. He says: It was God who called me and revealed His Son in me, that I might preach Him among the Gentiles. Immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood.

The Gospel which is preached of me is not after man. I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ.

To be taught of God—to be led by the ever abiding presence of the Holy Spirit—is the privilege of all who are called of God to preach the Gospel of Christ. They are His embassadors, and as such must follow His instructions. Loyalty to Him must be the supreme rule of life.

2. We further notice his gratitude and conscious unworthiness.

His language is very *expressive*. *Unfitness* and unworthiness are words by which he represents his thought of himself. He speaks of himself as an untimely birth, without life and laid away—or, as translated, "one born out of due time. For I am the least of the Apostles and not meet to be called an Apostle."

But the fact that God *counted* him faithful reckoned or imputed faithfulness to him, awakened the tenderest gratitude. He saw that God had placed confidence in him by appointing him to His service in the ministry of the Gospel.

3. The other thought of the text is: The *source* of his fitness.

Not surely in his learning, nor in his noble Jewish descent nor in his devout obedience of the law. These he had gloried in, but now counted them *nothing*, in the most essential fitness for his work. Indeed, he counted them as loss in comparison with that knowledge of Christ which came to him under the teaching of the Holy Spirit. It was a knowledge which brought him into a perfect sympathy and oneness with Christ. He it was who *enabled* me—who gave me *ability*—who counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry.

The view we have taken of this divine calling leads us to consider, not what man has done, but what our Lord has done through His servants. I propose to speak of lessons

from *failures* and *successes*, learned during fifty years in the ministry of the Gospel.

No greater diversity of incident and experience can be found in any profession, than in that world-wide field given to ministers of the Gospel. Such diversity, when attended with evident manifestations of divine power and grace, makes Christian work and Christian biography exceedingly instructive. It has been my earnest desire and prayer that the grace and guiding hand of God, might be made manifest in the events and results of life. But in the survey of these fifty years—with deep regret and shame it must be said—*self* has often asserted its rule and beclouded God's perfect work. But if *His* honor and glory shall appear in the extended ministry given to His servant, this will not be a lost occasion, and to His name shall be all praise.

That period of our Church history in which I entered upon the ministry was one of sharp doctrinal controversy. The standards of the Church came under severe criticism. Over a large section of our State, from causes we need not now mention, there became prevalent, a phase of doctrine, or interpretation of our standards, supposed to be more in harmony with the Word of God and the dictates of sound reason. These views, commonly called New School, were widely received in opposition to the so-called rigid and offensive Augustinianism of the Old School—by whom they were strongly resisted and condemned. They were regarded as fatal to the system of doctrine taught in our confession of faith. The discussion was intensified. The division grew broader. Our Theological Seminaries entered the discussion. From the individual church, to the General Assembly, it was the theme for argument or for reproach. This boiling, seething caldron of thought and discussion, *demanded* action. The Synod of Philadelphia arraigned and condemned Rev. Albert Barnes, pastor of the first

church of that city, for heresy, and removed him from his pastorate and the ministry.

During the *same* year, the General Assembly, having discovered that his heresy was more in his form of words, than in his intentions, restored him to his charge and the ministry. Two years later, four Synods were summarily cut off from the General Assembly. Thus originated two branches of the Presbyterian Church—but happily reunited in 1870.

No controversy ever entered more deeply into the very heart of the Church. On both sides, there was an earnest desire to know and maintain the truth, as taught in the Word of God. It was a question of the *interpretation* of the standards. No thought of *revision* was suggested. It would have been regarded as sacrilegious. The General Assembly repudiated any such thought. "We disavow any desire," say they, "and deprecate any attempt to change the phraseology of our standards, and would disapprove of any language of light estimation applied to them, believing that no denomination can prosper, whose members speak lightly of its formularies of doctrine." It was reserved for later times, and bolder hands to use the knife.

Evidently no one, in those days, looking forward to the ministry, could avoid entering more or less into this controversy—especially when included, as your speaker was, in the *ex*-cluded Synods.

No man is separated from his times. His opinions, more or less, take shape from them. This is especially true of those who have seen much of the Holy Spirit's work.

But our *best* and *deepest* convictions of truth do not come from controversies—nor from the class room. Unless taught of God, man's teachings fail us. It pleased God in the early period of my preparation to reveal himself in me. Such unaccountable and overwhelming views of God, the guilt and awful desert of the sinner, so taught and impressed me, that they have largely modified my inner life and my

teachings in the ministry. It was then, the Holy Spirit with surpassing clearness revealed within me the divine sovereignty and man's ruin and guilt before God. Those days, in which sleep departed—aud alone with God—are the golden days of my life.

I thank God that *these truths* stand out so promineutly in the staudards of the Church we love to honor and serve.

When a young man leaves the seminary, to take up that sacred work to which he has been called of God, the great questiou of his life is, Where shall I go, or where does the Lord call me? He who calls His servants into the ministry, gives them their work. It is, therefore, a vital question—Where does the Master call me? Not where I may receive funds for an empty purse—not where my acquisitions may be appreciated—not even where with one voice there is an urgent call. Such things have their weight, but do not afford that *true* light needed in answering this question. Such considerations may lead where God does not call. It must be answered from a higher standpoint, and decided on a very different basis. Of course the general question of adaptation to meet existing wants must not be ignored. But no man will judge rightly except his eyes are turned away from *self*, and unto God. To the heart in close fellowship with Him, He makes known His will and guides His servants. The Holy Spirit is our promised instructor and guide.

A more timely understanding and hearty acceptance of these truths, would have saved your speaker, much loss and regret in his early ministry. Dogmatic theology, homiletic skeletons, and the *philosophy* of the Christian faith are largely taught in our Theological Seminaries. But not a single lesson on the best preparation of mind and heart to reach men and win souls to Christ. This most essential fitness, for a minister of the Gospel, must be gained by experience, and not unfrequently by failures.

On the 4th day of March, 1846, after much prayer for the promised guidance of the Holy Spirit, two young persons whom God had united in holy matrimony left Central New York. It was one of those lovely winter days of that region which make sleighing a pleasure. It was most heartily believed by both, that the Lord had work for them in Pennsylvania. The finger of Providence pointed thitherward. For two days they glided over the beaten snow-paths, full of hopeful anticipations of what the Lord had prepared for them. The last stage of this journey led through a dense wilderness of twenty miles. Soon after entering it a heavy fall of snow began. Deeper and deeper it fell, till our path was obliterated. The shades of evening drew on. Not a house nor a hunter's cabin in this wild, desolate forest. The panther and the bear roamed and foraged for their prey. Slowly and wearily our noble horse broke his way through the heavy snow. But the same faith which began this journey broke the silence of the desert with singing—

Guide me, O thou Great Jehovah,
Pilgrim through this barren land;
I am weak, but Thou art mighty,
Hold me with Thy powerful hand.

Our entrance into Belmont brought no small relief. This place is on the Newburg turnpike, where it crosses the summit of the Moosic mountain range. On the west side is the valley of the Lackawanna. On the east side is the valley of the Lackawaxen. Here, on this summit, the Hon. Samuel Meredith, Treasurer of the United States in General Washington's Cabinet, built a costly mansion in 1796, and gave name to the place. Here he died, and his remains lie in the family cemetery by the side of those of his accomplished wife. His monument rests on the eastern declivity overlooking a wide and beautiful landscape. Across this valley of the Lackawaxen, on the brow of the opposite hill, rests the rural village of Mount Pleasant.

Here, all hearts were opened to receive us. Words of welcome and blessing were so abundant as to give assurance that the Lord had prepared our way before us. The first Sabbath was a day of rich blessing, a day never to be forgotten. The people had come to hear the *word* rather than to criticize the new pastor. The parish was composed of Connecticut people who had colonized in Pennsylvania. On entering the church a man, of stalwart frame and venerable for age, met us. Extending both hands and suppressing his emotions, he gave us his benediction, saying: "The Lord has heard our prayers and sent you to preach to us His precious Gospel. God bless you, my dear brother and sister," a blessing that never was withdrawn during the twelve years of our labors among that people.

This dear, good man had been the spiritual father of that church for many years. He left Connecticut with a large family to make a home and build up a Church of Christ in this new region of Pennsylvania. When, *dependent* on the occasional visits of missionaries, he drew the people together on the Sabbath and led their worship, being preacher, chorister and elder. Both *this* and the *branch* church over the Moosic mountain, in the valley of the Lackawanna, were nourished by his labors and prayers. He labored hard in clearing his farm, but his best services were given in holding meetings and in personal intercourse. He had power with God in prayer. Being kind and gentlemanly in his deportment, he was respected and beloved by all. He still lives among that people and will continue to live as long as that church remains. His five sons followed in his footsteps and have left a wide and lasting testimony for Christ.

God's blessing attended His word on that first Sabbath day and made it the earnest of days to follow. On a recent visit there, my attention was called to it by a member of the church, who was then, a boy of ten or twelve years.

After forty-seven years he repeated the text, and some thoughts of it he had retained.

The parish included a territory of fourteen miles in diameter. A large proportion of the families were either connected with the Presbyterian church, or more or less frequent attendants. Family worship by parents connected with the church was largely observed. A large majority of the members took part in the prayer meetings, of which there were many over this wide field. In the entire parish there were 140 families, all of whom expected their pastor to visit them, to bury their dead, to know their children by *name*, to baptise them, and to be *loved* by them. One written sermon was prepared every week. *These* sermons, including funeral discourses and lectures on plain Gospel truths, were not less than two hundred annually.

Under such means of grace there was harmony and a general interest in the affairs of the church. Various plans for improvement were sustained by the young. A select school was started which grew into an academy, and is to-day exerting a wide influeuce for education. Still, no great or general revival followed. But it is due to the praise and glory of God to say there was a constant blessing attending the work. Marked evidences of the presence and power of the Holy Spirit were manifest. There was present a saving power in the various meetings of the two churches.

Allow me to give an instructive instance or illustratiou of the Spirit's work. Mr. M——, a well-to-do farmer, received his early religious teachings in Connecticut. He came to Mount Pleasant a young man and made a home. Gradually he forgot the teachings of his youth, and became negligent of all religious worship. His family grew up in the same manner of life. At the age of seventy he was induced to attend worship in a school house. Here the spirit was moving on other hearts. He was deeply convicted of great sin and guilt before God. Fear and anxiety took

hold of him. His entire body shook with trembling. His one question was: "Is there any hope for *me*?" With tears streaming down his face he knelt down and said: "*Pray for me.*" At the close of the meeting and in his own house, near by, while in prayer for him, *peace* dawned upon his anxious spirit. Soon after, he rose in one of those meetings, and, before his neighbors, who knew his moral life, said: "I have been a great sinner. I have tried all my life to be a moral man. You all know me. I expected to be saved. I hoped universalism was true. I have lived in this way to be an old man. But God has opened my eyes; suddenly, like the opening of a book, I saw my heart. Its blackness was terrible to me. Not one good thing could I find. An awful sense of guilt came over me. Everything I used to lean upon was gone. I felt myself to be a lost soul. Now I have hope in Christ *only*. I am willing to confess Him and to serve Him."

A son of his was soon after convicted of sin and confessed Christ. The work was thorough. He was taught by the Holy Spirit. "I have given myself," said he, "to the Lord—also my family and my all. I would like to have them all baptized with me." Soon after, there were present bowed at God's altar the two grandparents, the son, his wife and three children, receiving Christian baptism. Their subsequent lives testified that they had received the baptism of the Holy Ghost.

Many of the boys of that day are now conducting and sustaining the church of their fathers. Many are holding positions of trust and honor, as the following statement will show, speaking only of those who belonged to both churches of the parish.

Five of them became clergymen, one of whom was elected chaplain of a Connecticut regiment, and died at his post in one of the southern states. The other four are now laboring as useful pastors. Four have been members of Penn-

sylvania State Legislature. Six are lawyers, eight are physicians, and two young ladies became professional nurses of distinction.

Of the eighty-six young men, of the two townships of the parish, who enlisted as soldiers in our late war, sixty were connected with the two congregations of the parish. Twenty-five of these were in the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness, and also many other smaller battles. One-fifth of the entire number died on the field.

Let me now invite you to accompany me from the mountain to the valley.

The Montrose Presbytery, which was merged into the Lackawanna Presbytery at the reunion, extended over Wayne, Susquehanna and part of Luzerne counties. The field was large, extending some sixty or seventy miles west of the Delaware river. Its greatest work consisted in looking after destitute fields and feeble churches. At its regular meetings much of the time was occupied in the survey of the fields. Often every pastor was appointed to leave his people and spend a Sabbath in some destitute place, where there was a feeble church, or where there ought to be one organized. This often required about a day's ride over a very rough country. The churches willingly accepted such a vacancy of their pulpits. They were in sympathy with the Presbytery in this work. In this way many churches were organized which are to-day wealthy churches and doing largely for others.

Three churches had been organized in what is now the city of Scranton. In doing this the Presbytery had anticipated the future. But while waiting for the city to grow these churches must be provided for. A transfer to one of these churches, called the Providence church, was proposed and advised by some of my brethren of the Presbytery.

The peculiar difficulties of the field were manifest. The only visible hope of a church was in the prospective growth

from the rapid development of the coal mines. After much prayer and consultation, this transfer seemed to be the will of the Lord. But the new field proved to be one of great trials and great blessings. It was emphatically a work of construction. Business was thriving. People of every variety of Christian and religious faith, were increasing. Flattering prospects for gain had drawn them. But among the many, there were a few who regarded religious worship, and desired a church. There were materials for a church, but without assimilation or concert of action. The real membership was small. There were two things it owned: it owned a house of worship—and it owned a debt. But it did not own or possess that *esprit du corps* essential to the healthy growth of any church. It was not yet weaned. It had depended on being nursed. Without a call or a salary the work was begun. About this time four business men, seeing the situation, were moved to guarantee my support—promising to pay it themselves, if not raised during the year. This timely action of these noble men was an *encouragement*. It was more. It was a *starting* point in the financial growth and history of that congregation. Divine blessings so attended the work that more than this amount was raised before the year closed. In outlining these twelve years of toil and conflict with adverse powers, only a *few* leading incidents and results can be given.

During the first three years the ladies paid the debt. On entering this field there were twenty-three members of the church, and no Sabbath-school in the place. Attempts had been made to hold one in the summer only. A school was organized, and in two years it numbered two hundred, with an average attendance of one hundred and forty. The congregation met all its own expenses and was contributing at this time one hundred dollars for benevolent work. A few years later the church was furnished, by the congregation, with a furnace and pipe organ. A commodius parsonage was also built, and dedicated without debt.

The church received in the twelve years one hundred and forty-two members—an increase of sixfold. Forty-nine or one-third of this increase was by profession.

Let me speak to you, brethren, of some of the peculiarities of this field which show the power and grace of God. From the beginning to the close of my labor there, it was a hand-to-hand fight with the devil. Here he had reigned many years preceding the discovery of coal. It had long been a *rendezvous* of evil men and infidels who rioted in their wickedness. Outsiders had nicknamed it "Razorville," as characteristic.

Soon after I began my work, a ringleader of such men confronted me in the street. With a free use of profane words, too vile to repeat, he said: "So you've come to Razorville! Lazy preachers better go to work. We don't want any of them here, robbing the poor—and I advise you to get out of here before you get carried out."

I had been told, that while a traveling missionary who had gathered a little company, was speaking to them in an old school house, a band of roughs came in with a rope, determined to hang him on a beam overhead. But God struck them powerless, and they stood and listened to the preacher. Soon after, I called on a man of intelligence at his place of business. After a little conversation he opened his desk and took out Paine's "Age of Reason" and Voltaire's works and said: "*These* are my Bible. I want nothing better."

The first of these two men I saw, with sorrow, laid in a drunkard's grave. The second was induced to attend church occasionally, and allow his children to come to the Sunday-school. When death was gradually approaching, a band of infidels, with whom he had been a leader, rallied him to prove the bravo in his last days, and never be *scared* and forsake *them*.

But it was not in Satan to relinquish his hold upon this place without some hard battles. As friends of the Gospel

increased with the growth of the population, he changed his tactics and carried on a guerilla warfare. New and untried elements came into the Church. Their antecedents were exceedingly diverse. We knew little of each other. This, of course, gave a new phase to things. Sometimes Satan would gain the advautage, and a skirmish follow in some department of the work. Perhaps it is in the choir—where a slight disturbance follows, until the waters become quiet again. Perhaps some unguarded disciple is led astray and, in his blindness, joins hands with Satan. Or perhaps his cloven foot, under attractive colors, is in the pulpit, and a compromise is proposed.

From the beginning there was a constant watching and fighting, with strong crying in secret unto Him who is able to deliver His Chosen. There can be no victory without an enemy and a conflict. However, "It is not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

In establishing His kingdom and giving His Word a molding influence over society, there were two agencies, the Lord was pleased to use. One was, by those who stood unmoved by evil rumors or adverse powers. Their faith rose above the fluctuations of earth. By their labors the Sabbath school became a power, seuding, by the hands of children, rays of heavenly light into many unchristian homes. Its influence grew. It disarmed the enemy. Many of our boys and girls of that school are to-day holding, in various places, positions of honor and wealth. Many are prominent in Christian work. The daughter of a leading infidel of the valley was permitted to attend the Sabbath school. Her mind was brilliant and attractive. She became interested in, and identified with, the Sabbath school work. She is to-day a distinguished leader in the benevolent work of women in the city of Scranton.

Twenty of the boys entered the army during our civil war and left a commendable record for faithfulness and

courage. Numbers gave their lives. One died in Andersonville prison, after sufferings no language can describe.

Having received my first religious impressions and ideas of Christian work in revivals following the distinguished labors of Rev. Charles G. Finney, a *protracted* and special *awakening* seemed necessary. The church, in those days, grew by revivals. The conversion of souls outside a revival, was not then expected. It was to the church what a harvest is to the farmer. It was prayed for ; sermons were preached with special reference to it—called *revival* sermons—or an evangelist was sent for, to wake up the church. Such seasons have been blessed of God to the saving of a great multitude. But *my* ministry has not been blessed in this way. God has shown me that He has other ways of saving souls. The Lord has added to the church daily such as should be saved. The blessing has been *continuous. Every year* more or less have been saved and numbered with the Lord's people. This has been done, mainly, by personal contact with mind—an appeal to the heart and conscience in private conversation. God has bestowed upon his servants a *diversity* of gifts, all of which he will honor and use in gathering souls unto His kingdom. Divine love will make every gift a power for good.

But the second and co-ordinate agency, God used in the appropriate work of this church, was continued. The *liberality* of the people abounded. It was understood from the beginning between pastor and people that the matter of salary, more or less, must be a voluntary thing. The first year's total receipts were four hundred dollars ; the last year with them, two thousand four hundred dollars,—six hundred dollars of which were benevolent offerings.

In 1867 they sent their pastor to Europe, paying his expenses, continuing his usual salary, and supplying his pulpit during his absence of six months. Recently this church built a new house of worship at an expense of twenty thousand dollars, on which there is no incumbrance.

On leaving this field of joy and trial, there came with the last parting words a token of Christian friendship, of such liberal amount, its savor remains to the present day.

The same guiding hand that had hitherto attended us, opened a work in Virginia. The war had closed. Hampton, with its churches, was burned. Here was the great camping field, where armies were coming and going during the war. The chapel, built by soldiers, remained. Here, among a discordant multitude, we gathered a congregation. Conflicting interests and the animosities of the war, had rent and demoralized society. But kindness and forbearance conquered hatred. The every-day work of unfolding the truth from house to house was greatly blessed. The congregation and Sabbath school gradually grew. In many instances the Holy Spirit wrought mightily. After fourteen months of labor we had the joy and gratitude, of seeing the promised reward in a church and Sabbath school whose influences were felt through all that region.

Reluctantly parting with dear friends who had heartily shared with us in the peculiar trials and progress of this work, we accepted an opportunity of seeing some of our Western States. This extended visit of a year and six months was not designed to learn the physical features of the west. It was to know the people. A free intercourse was enjoyed with those of every condition in society. There were many invitations to tarry a few weeks and supply vacant pulpits. Among those accepted were Neenah and Beloit, Wis., Webster Grove, Mo., and also in Pittsfield, Ill., where during six months' labor we were permitted to see the word preached attended with sanctifying grace. Many hearty friendships were formed and a general knowledge gained of the characteristics of western people. Among these, an open and unreserved freedom of social intercourse added greatly to the enjoyment and profit of friendly conversation.

Returning to the east, a few months' service in the Frank-

linville church was a pleasant introduction to the churches of the Long Island Presbytery. There were then living some of the men who were active in the organization of this church. They were men of intelligence and strength of character. They saw the relation education bears to a free church and a free State. In 1831 they built an academy near the church, and under the lead of their scholarly pastor, Rev. Phineas Robinson, it became widely and justly celebrated. In its early years it was filled with students from every part of Suffolk county. Much interest was awakened, during these months, of our labor in the study of the word. The sanctifying work of the Holy Spirit was manifest, giving joy to all. The pleasant pastoral relations to this people would have retained us.

But other considerations transferred us to the Moriches church. We were cordially received by the kind people of that parish. The messages of grace in Christ were welcomed. Many hearts were opened to accept the privileges of believers. A faith of doubts and fears was exchanged for a faith of assurance and love—a faith of gloom and sadness for one of joy and peace. The Holy Spirit was manifest in the meetings. A deep sense of sin and need of forgiveness was wrought on many hearts. Much prayer was offered, especially by Christian women of the church. Their Bible readings and prayer meetings will long be remembered by all who participated in them. The Spirit's work was thorough. Numbers of the young people of the Sabbath-school came fully into the light; and their Christian lives are to-day bearing fruit in joy and usefulness.

My introduction to the Cutchogue church was in a revival work. The Holy Spirit's presence brought us very near to our Lord, and therefore very near to each other. We rejoiced together in a clearer knowledge of the provicions of grace in Christ and in the saving of souls. This union, so happily begun, remains, and will be perfected

when we shall see our Lord in His glory. A past, painful history had taught them the blessedness of union. They were reaping its good fruits, They worked together. The entire congregation was in the Sabbath-school studying the Scriptures. The ages of those on its rolls ranged from five to eighty years. During the nine years of my labor with them, the young people of the Sabbath-school were entering into the church and her work.

Here, laid low by a bodily infirmity in 1885, the pastoral work for life was relinquished. It began in the village of Fulton, N. Y., on the 19th of September, exactly fifty-two years ago to-day. There I was ordained by the Oswego Presbytery, Nov. 15, 1842. Although my time of service with that people was brief, it is connected with happy associations and life-long friends.

The Long Island Bible Society has been doing its work on this island seventy-eight years, and is auxiliary to the American Bible Society. The presidency of this society was so heartily conferred upon me in 1886, it seemed to be the will of the Lord. This society has been greatly blessed in having the confidence of the Long Island people. Within the past six years, seven legacies have been left to the society by its old friends, amounting to eight thousand five hundred dollars. During this time the society has purchased and put into the hands of the people seven thousand five hundred volumes of the Scriptures. Its present object is to secure to every young person in our field the personal ownership of a Bible. Its funds supply its own field, and through the American Bible Society, reach the destitute of every land. Its numerous annual reports show how wisely its work has been conducted, and how rich is its good fruit.

In conclusion, I cannot forbear speaking with emphasis of God's blessing on Sabbath-school labor. It is the field God hath blest. No work in his vineyard so well repays the laborer. We cannot now rehearse how God has en-

larged the work during these fifty years. I have lived long enough to see, largely, the ripened fruit of such labor, and I leave on record this testimony : that the most intelligent, spiritual and useful Christians I have known are those who have had years of training in the Sabbath-schaol.

The pastor who does not give special attention to the *Christian* training of children and youth has mistaken his calling. No part of his flock is so promising. It is upon young hearts the Holy Spirit writes indelibly, His own precious, tender words of life.

These things have their place and value. But that which distinguishes the object of the Christian ministry is the honor and glory that will come to our *Lord*—not to us—in the saving of lost souls. For this he came, suffered and died. For the joy that was set before Him, in redeemed souls, He endured the cross and despised the shame. To seek and to save them that are lost filled His thoughts, fired His soul with a consuming zeal, and made Him an offering for sin. The glory of His throne, as Redeemer, consists in *souls* rescued from sin and saved by His blood. To us, He has committed this great work.

But I close with this lesson : The blessedness of the Christian ministry. In the language of the texts, I thank Jesus Christ our Lord, who hath *enabled* me, given me strength, and because through grace He counted me, reckoned me, or regarded me as faithful, or suitable to be intrusted with interests so high and weighty in His ministry. To such as the Lord has called and sanctified for their work, it has no parallel. It is the marvel of His grace that He uses such imperfect services in it.

I do not now speak of any honor or distinction among men, nor any social status in this calling, nor even the joy of being saved and kept from falling.

His eye is upon us ; the Holy Spirit is working mightily among men.

When He shall sit upon the throne of His glory, and before Him shall come the redeemed of all nations, what an unspeakable *joy* to have *added* to that glory, by our toils and trials on earth !

Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, our Savior, be honor and glory, dominion and power, both now and forever. Amen.

REV. SAMUEL WHALEY.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE LONG ISLAND BIBLE SOCIETY BY THE REV. EPHER WHITAKER, D.D., AT SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., ON JUNE 13, 1899.

Ambition for place and power in civil government is greatly promoted and fostered by the praise given to statesmen and orators who have been prominent in halls of legislation or in the signal performance of executive duties.

The martial spirit is maintained from age to age by the laudation of the men of warlike genius and bloody deeds. It is the glorification of Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, Nelson, Lee, Grant, and other men of military devotion and achievement, that fires the hearts of young men with passion for war and battle.

The church feels the benign influence which springs from the commemoration of the eminent virtues and mighty deeds of Augustine, Luther, Calvin, Knox, Edwards, Judson, Livingstone, Chalmers.

It is also well to commemorate and honor less conspicuous men who have given us examples of piety and godliness in those places which Divine Providence assigned them.

Lord Macaulay, in his own style of strength and beauty, says: "No people who fail to take pride in the deeds of their ancestors will ever do anything in which their posterity can take pride."

This sentiment applies also on a smaller field than a whole people's history. We should not fail to appreciate the good work of all our worthy predecessors who have been known to us. The proper commemoration of the excellence of their character, and of their beneficent deeds,

will aid us in emulating their fidelity and usefulness among men.

The Rev. Samuel Whaley was a man of faith and prayer, and of personal consecration to the work which God gave him to do.

He was himself the foremost to recognize and appreciate the Divine Providence in the conditions and events of his life, and the direct influence of the Divine Spirit in his religious experience.

He was born on the sixteenth of June, 1812. Starting from this date, the years of his childhood were the most depressing and discouraging period of American history. The country felt the stagnation of the embargo; the calamities of war; the horrors of invasion; the plunder of cities; the burning of the capitol; the insurrection of savages; the dreadfulness of destructive frosts every month of one year, winter and summer alike, throughout all the Northern States.

These deplorable and afflictive experiences were followed of course by grinding poverty, such as the country had not suffered in the previous century, and has not felt in this century at any time since that painfully memorable period.

In nearly all families it was necessary that every boy should be trained to industry, prudence, frugality, and circumspection. Samuel Whaley had the advantage of this training.

His parents were Jonathan and Betsey Freeman (Snow) Whaley. They were substantial people, and gave him valuable possessions. Among the best of these possessions were a shapely and well-knit body, compact and strong, crowned with a large and noble head, richly adorned with an abundance and dark brown hair; also a discerning mind, capable of sober, steady, earnest, careful, and assiduous study.

He first saw the light at Verona, N. Y., near the eastern border of Oneida Lake. He belonged to the second genera-

tion of that part of the country. This being the case, his boyhood had not the desirable opportunities for culture which the schools of New England afforded ; but on his attaining manhood he was able to prepare himself for college. He pursued the regular course in Hamilton College from 1834 to 1838, and was there graduated.

Mr. Whaley passed from youth to manhood when Central and Western New York witnessed a revival of religion which has no equal in purity, power, and fruitfulness in the annals of this country. Many churches had been organized, but they were new and feeble. The good seed had been sown and had germinated. The plants had taken root and sprung up in verdure and beauty. The time of harvest at length had come, and the men had been divinely prepared to gather it. Spiritual experiences were deep, intense, pervading, transforming. They manifested the most thoroughly regenerating power. The young Samuel Whaley felt this power in every part of his mental and spiritual being, and he continued to feel it until in old age he passed away from his experienes on earth to enjoy in heaven the spiritual perfection which crowned his aspirations and desires.

During his course in college his fellow students were deeply impressed, as one of them has written since his decease, not by the brilliancy of his intellect, but by the conspicuous solemnity of his disposition and the manly steadiness of his conduct. He had made a public confession of his faith in Christ two years before entering college.

He passed directly from college to the Auburn Theological Seminary, and there made faithful use of its facilities in his preparation for the ministry. He was graduated in 1841, and in the same year was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Cayuga.

In November, 1842, the Presbytery of Oswego ordained him, and he thereafter ministered to the Presbyterian Church of Fulton, N. Y. After two years he returned to his native

county and ministered two years in Vernon Centre. His ministry in these two places gave him the experience needed to supplement the attainments made in the college and the seminary.

He was now called to Pennsylvania, and became the pastor of Mount Pleasant and Uniondale, in Wayne county. His parish extended fourteen miles in length. It was divided by the Moosic Mountains, the eastern part being among the sources of the Lackawaxen, and the western division in the valley of the Lackawanna. The congregation included one hundred and forty families.

Here for twelve years he promoted the intelligence, industry, refinement, prosperity, and spiritual welfare of the people. He improved the schools and founded the academy, which continues to animate the lower schools and gives to the young people a higher culture than they could otherwise acquire.

The *Presbyterian Quarterly Review* for March, 1857, page 690, contained a notice of "The History of the Township of Mount Pleasant, Wayne County, Pa., by the Rev. Samuel Whaley." It was published by Moses W. Dodd, of New York, in 1856. It is a volume of ninety-six pages.

Sixteen years of faithful ministry had fitted him for more difficult work than had been his employment hitherto, and the divine Providence, which he was always quick to recognize, to appreciate, and to acknowledge, sent him in 1857 to become the pastor of the Providence Church, in a suburb which is now a part of the city of Scranton. The church had then but twenty-three members. It was in a notoriously wicked neighborhood. During the first year of his service there it paid for all purposes four hundred dollars only. But under his pastorate there was life, and there was also aggressive, ceaseless, earnest, unselfish activity. These manifestations of spiritual devotion received of course the divine favor and efficiency. So the congregation grew,

and in twelve years welcomed one hundred and forty-two communicants, built a parsonage and paid for it, paid the debt on the church which existed at the beginning of the Rev. Mr. Whaley's pastorate, sent their pastor to Europe for six months, paying the expenses of the trip and of the supply of the pulpit during his absence. The congregation during these years attained a gratifying position of stability, prosperity, and benign influence.

Some time after the Rev. Mr. Whaley's return from Europe, and the close of the war to preserve the life of the Nation, he went to Virginia and devoted two years to the work of restoring the spiritual welfare of Hampton and its neighborhood. Thereafter he visited several of the interior States of our country, and ministered for a brief period in two or more places, and observed the region from Green Bay, Wis., to St. Louis, Mo. He then returned to the east, and in 1871 ministered in Franklinville, L. I. The next year he transferred his membership from the Presbytery of Lackawana to that of Long Island, and was installed paster of the Presbyterian Church of Moriches. He resigned this pastorate in 1876 and became the minister of the Presbyterian Church of Cutchogue. Feeble health at the close of 1884, caused him to cease his pastoral work in his seventy-third year.

He determined to make his home for the remaining years of his life on earth in Riverhead, the county seat of Suffolk County. He removed to this place the next year. Here he soon became well known, respected and influential—a member of the Board of Education, and otherwise efficient and useful in the best parts of the life of the village.

He retained his membership in the Presbytery, was made its Presbyterial Missionary, and rendered excellent service to some of its churches. He retained this office till he exchanged the employments of earth for the activities and enjoyments of heaven.

While he was ministering in Cutchogue he became greatly interested in the work of the Long Island Bible Society. He

distributed many copies of the Holy Scriptures by personal visitation of the needy, and with his own hand. The liturgy he ceased not to repeat week after week and year after year. His labor of love in this way, and other effects of God's providence and activity, prepared the way for the election of the Rev. Mr. Whaley to the Presidency of the Long Island Bible Society, in 1886. His remarkable wisdom, devotion, assiduity, and efficiency in this important and honorable office caused his annual re-election to it until last year, when he was chosen the Society's President for life.

It need not be said here that his administration revolutionized the Society, greatly increased its prosperity and usefulness, and made it an honor to the island, and not less an efficient aid in the work of the Church of Christ.

He re-organized the depositories and made needful changes of their keepers. He animated pastors and churches with his own spirit, and brought them into accord with the purposes and work of the Society. He won for it the confidence of persons who desired to make legacies for the promotion of the best Christian enterprises. He prepared the way for the selection of competent, zealous, and trustworthy officers, and in other ways made his own heart a fountain of life, and his own action a field of fruitfulness for the organization which he loved, and for the glory of God whom he worshipped.

In these beneficent employments he continued until declining health, for a few months, made him await his transition. This he did in an unfaltering Christian faith and a serene mind. He had no thought of being "Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." The gospel which he had proclaimed throughout the life-time of two ordinary generations of men, and the Divine Saviour whom he had long worshipped and served, were his delight in his last days, and with joyful anticipations he passed into the everlasting realm of the holy to be awake forever.

The chief sources of his power and beneficence are not beyond vision. His natural endowments far exceeded those of a common man. He had a well-built physical frame, that was deficient in no part of it. His massive head was firmly set on strong shoulders, and made him appear at first sight, a superior man. His expressive countenance was fit to inspire confidence. It had no line of feebleness about it; no mark of wavering. His steadfast and resolute eyes denoted both knowledge and courage in him who possessed and used them. His mental constitution adapted him to the work which the Master gave him to do.

Probably his boyhood indicated no rashness of temper; no mere impulsiveness of passion. If there were any qualities of this kind in his original make, they did not survive his early years. They did not belong to him in the time of his course in college. He was then self-centered, self-reliant, sober, serious, straight-forward and firm. No one looked for his center of gravity outside of his own base.

If he was not brilliant, he was thoughtful; if he was not rapid, he was diligent and persistent; if he was not jovial, he was cheerful and conscientious. His character and conduct never suggested the lack of uprightness. No one ever thought of turning him away from the path of known duty by the offer of any earthly advantages or rewards.

His mind was well balanced and marked by practical wisdom. He did not aim at any special polish or refinement of manners, but he was never lacking in courtesy and just consideration of other persons. His opinions were formed with intelligence, and his judgments with deliberation and accuracy of discernment. Hence he was safe and judicious in counsel. He was not fickle, but tenacious of purpose, without stubbornness; and hence he was eminently trustworthy. He had a fair knowledge derived from books, his library containing the best substantial literature in several languages, and very little that comes and goes in a day. His

knowledge of man was not inferior to his knowledge of books. He held all his possessions for use and not for parade. He was efficient, not pretentious. He never claimed superiority to others. He was indeed never disposed to disparage others, nor even to put himself in comparison with them. He was thoroughly content to stand for less than his real worth. Hence it was that when he took his stand he could remain there. If others should waver in times of hardship or trials, he remained unfaltering. This was all the more desirable and gratifying because of his unselfishness and hearty devotion to the public good, be it in the way of general improvement, of education, or Christian service of any kind.

Much of that charity which an apostle describes could be seen in the Rev. Mr. Whaley's spirit and conduct. For he had throughout all his manhood been with Jesus and learned of Him ; and he knew by his own profound religious experience that God is not only Spirit and Light, but also Love. Doubtless, above Christians generally, he lived in direct, personal, and conscious intercourse and fellowship with the Holy Spirit. This special and direct association with the Divine Spirit, and dependence upon Him consciously and unceasingly, gave rise to some of the most significant features of the Rev. Mr. Whaley's chararacter. These traits are clearly seen, for instance, in the sermon which he preached on his ministry of fifty years by invitation of the Long Island Presbytery, and which the Presbytery becomingly printed. It is worthy of him.

Doubtless a large part of the Rev. Mr. Whaley's excellence and usefulness is due to his happy marriage in August, 1842, with Miss Sophia Bardwell Dresser, of Goshen, Mass. She is a daughter of Reuben Dresser and his wife, Sophia Bardwell, a sister of Horatio and Sarah Bardwell, missionaries to India, and of Elijah and Laura Bardwell, missionaries to the Choctaws.

The Rev. Mr. Whaley's decease was on the 14th of last April, and on the 17th his funeral took place in the Congregational Church of Riverhead, where he had statedly attended public worship for about twelve years, when not himself ministering elsewhere, which he often did. It was conducted by the Rev. William I. Chalmers, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Epher Whitaker, Richard S. C. Webster, Egbert C. Lawrence, and the Rev. Messrs. Wm. H. Littell, James M. Denton, William H. Seely, Arthur Newman, Jacob E. Mallman, and Frederick G. Beebe. Mrs. Whaley was present, accompanied specially by her husband's kinsman, the Rev. William S. Woolworth. Several other ministers were present and a large congregation from Riverhead and various other parts of Long Island and the cities of New York and Scranton.

The interment was made with solemnity and prayer in the Riverhead Cemetery, at the very spot which had been selected previously by the Rev. Mr. Whaley himself for the purpose.

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ACTION OF THE LONG ISLAND BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the Long Island Bible Society met at Shelter Island, N. Y., June 13, 1899. The minutes of that meeting contain record of the following action :

Rev. Epher Whitaker, D.D., and Dr. Lawrence were made a Committee to draft a minute in reference to the death of President Samuel Whaley.

The following minute concerning the death of President Whaley was adopted and ordered to be engrossed on our records, and a copy given to Mrs. Whaley :

MINUTE ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The event impending at the last meeting of the Bible Society has happened. Rev. Samuel Whaley, our beloved President, has been called home to the Heavenly Father's house of many mansions. He passed away April 14, 1899, after a life of great usefulness. And now it remains for us to take up the burden which he has laid down, and to carry on the work to which he has been so successfully devoted for these years of his presidency. And when the proper time shall come, we pray that God may guide us to choose a worthy successor. "God buries his workmen but carries on his work."

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Whaley in her irreparable bereavement.

EPHER WHITAKER,
EGBERT C. LAWRENCE,
Committee.

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